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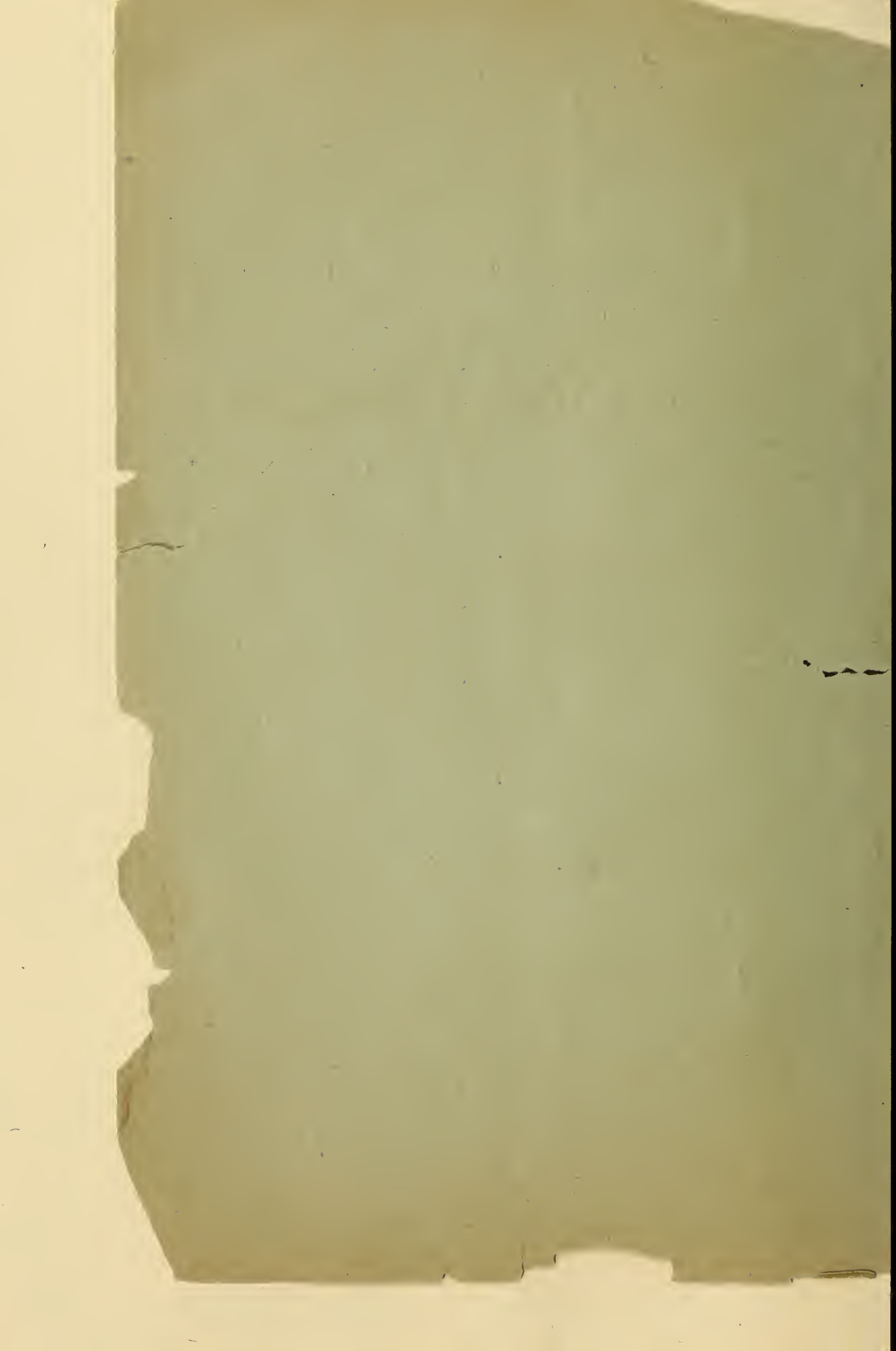
GUIDE

MAP
AND
DIRECTORY

DEPARTMENT
PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
1892.

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OFFICIAL GUIDE

TO THE

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition

DURING CONSTRUCTION.

PUBLISHED BY

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

Department Publicity and Promotion,

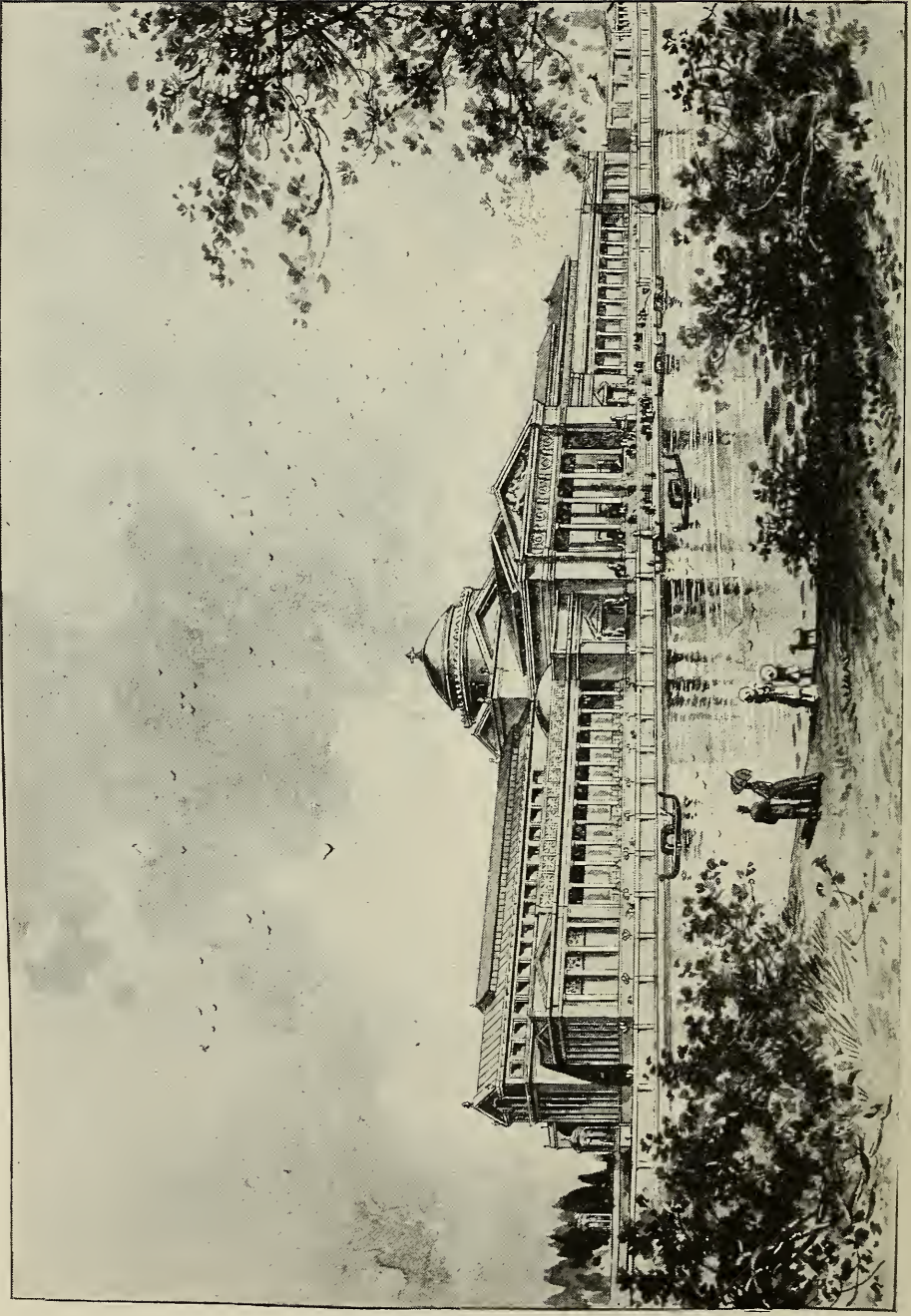
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FINE ARTS BUILDING.

GIFT
MRS. WOODROW WILSON
NOV. 25, 1939

HOW TO REACH THE GROUNDS.

The Exposition Grounds include all of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, and lie seven miles south of the City Hall, or center of the down-town district. Time from the city to the grounds—by railroad, 30 minutes; by steamboat, 45 minutes; by cable cars, 45 minutes.

Visitors can reach the grounds from the city:

By the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving the cars at South Park station or Woodlawn Park station. Trains run

every 20 minutes each way. Round trip fare, 25 cents.

By the boats of the World's Fair Transportation Co., leaving the docks on the lake front, between Monroe and Van Buren streets, and landing at the Exposition pier, opposite the foot of 58th street. Round trip fare, 25 cents.

By the Cottage Grove Avenue cable cars, which run as far as the South Park entrance to the grounds. Fare, 5 cents each way.

HOW TO SEE THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Consult the ground plan map in this guide, and, beginning at your point of entrance to the grounds, follow the route indicated. In the following description of the grounds and buildings, visitors will begin where their point of entrance

is indicated by heavy-faced type, as "**South Park Entrance**," (page 3), "**Sixty-Second Street Entrance**," (page 6), "**Pier Entrance**," (page 12).

ROUTES OF THE GROUNDS.

South Park Entrance.

The visitor entering here is in the midst of the buildings erected by the states for headquarters and club-houses during the Exposition. For descriptions of the twenty-nine state buildings in process of erection in October see "State Buildings" in this book.

The first of the great Exposition buildings, to the east of the entrance, is that for

Fine Arts—Dimensions, 320 by 500 feet. Two annexes, each 120 by 200 feet. Total floor area, 5.1 acres. Total wall area for picture hanging, 145,852 square feet. The nave and transept—which intersect the building north, south, east, and west—are 100 feet wide by 70 feet high. Height of dome, 125 feet. Diameter of dome, 60 feet. Cost of building, \$670,000.

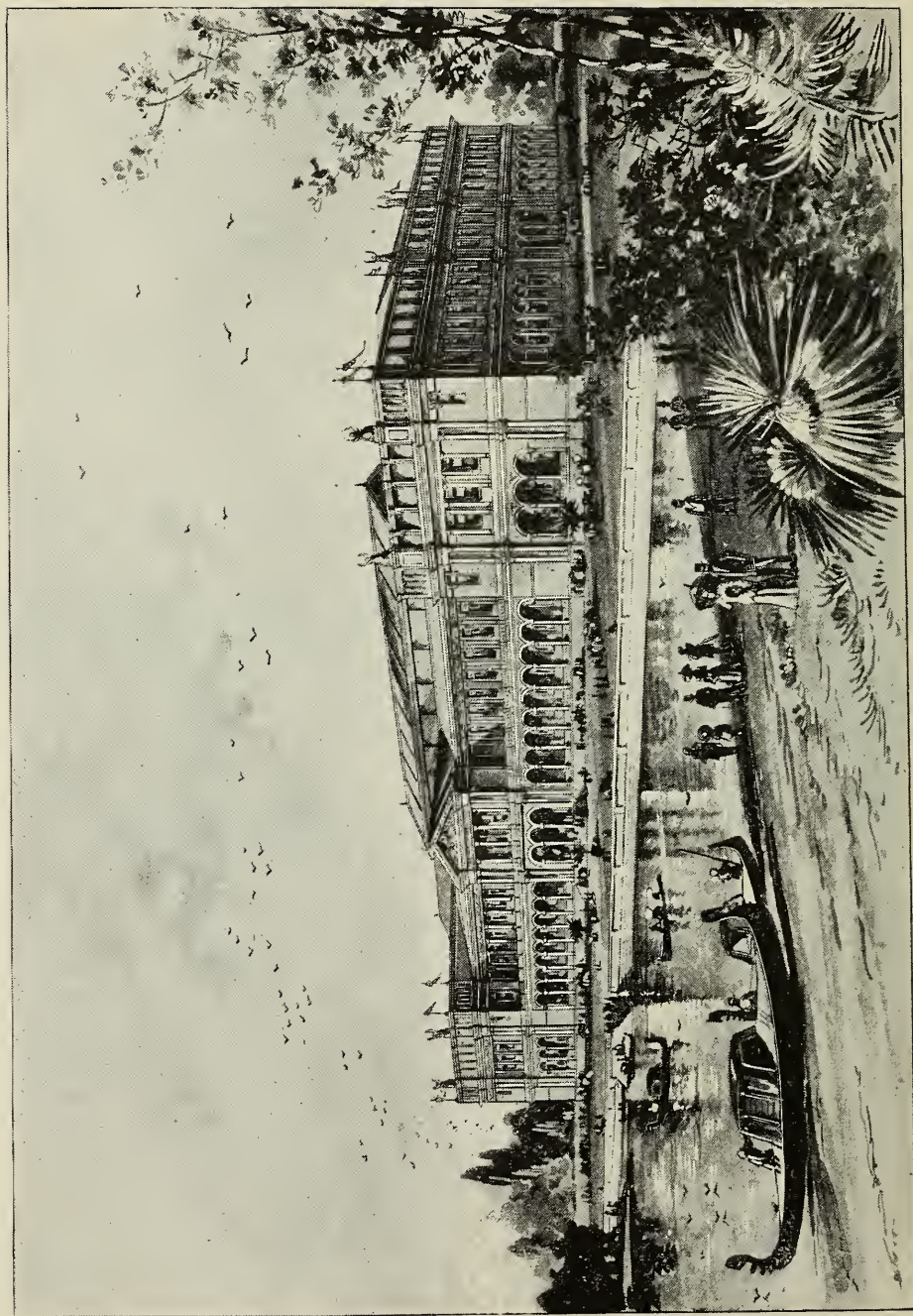
Architect, C. B. Atwood, designer-in-chief of the construction department of the Exposition. Material—13,000,000 brick, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

This building is necessarily fire-proof, although the construction is designed to be temporary. The walls are brick; the roof, floors, and galleries are of iron.

South of the Fine Arts building and across the lake is the building for

Illinois—Dimensions, 160 by 450 feet. Floor area, 3.2 acres. Cost, \$250,000. Height of dome, 234 feet. Architects, Boyington & Co., of Chicago; contractors, Harlev & Sons, of Chicago. Material—3,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,300,000 pounds of iron.

This building is by far the most pretentious of the state buildings, and can be classed as one of the great Exposition



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

structures. The plan of the building forms a Greek cross, whose main axis is 450 feet long by 160 feet wide, and lies east and west, while the shorter axis is 285 feet long with an average width of 98 feet. At the intersection of the arms of the cross rises the dome, with a diameter of 75 feet at the base, and a height of 152 feet to the top of inner dome. This dome has, besides, a continuation of the gallery, 15 feet above the floor, that runs around the main hall, and another, 96 feet above the floor, reached by two circular stairs in piers of dome. At the east and west are two large public entrances, at either side of which are rooms extending the entire width of the building, and about 29 feet deep, occupying the whole height, which is divided into three stories. The rooms at the east end are chiefly used for school exhibition purposes, a large one on the ground floor being fitted up as a model kindergarten. Beyond this extends the great exhibition hall, 381 feet long, the central portion, 75 feet wide, being flanked by aisles 40 feet wide. The central division is lighted by windows in the clerestory, and by roof lights, it being 67 feet from the floor to the roof. The hall has a continuous gallery 16 feet wide and 15 feet above the floor. The aisles are lighted by large semi-circular windows on the side walls. The southern part of the short arm of the cross is 121 feet wide, and extends 75 feet beyond the walls of the main building. The lines of its cornice, being extended back across the main building, form the external base from which the dome springs. Its three stories are sub-divided into rooms, halls, corridors, etc. This is the official part of the building, where the Governor of the state and his suite and the members of the Board of Commissioners meet to transact business. Some of the rooms have been set aside for the accommodation of the Woman's board. The northern arm of the cross is a fire-proof building, 75 feet wide and extending 50 feet beyond the main building. Its walls are brick, covered with staff; its roof is galvanized iron and glass, supported by steel trusses. This building is called the Memorial Hall, and is intended to contain memorials of the state that are now preserved in the State Capitol at Springfield.

The design of the building is an adaptation of Italian Renaissance. The exterior accentuates the plan and construction of

the building, no seemingly constructional feature being added for effect. Advantage has been taken of the plastic character of the outside covering in a lavish use of ornament, the solids, as a rule, being highly enriched, with here and there a severe treatment for contrast. The base of the dome rises from a series of steps, upon which is a double support to the drum, the outer one being an order of Corinthian columns, the inner being a wall, pierced by windows. Above the entablature rises the drum, which is covered with galvanized iron; the trusses are accented on the outside by prominent ribs, and the intermediate spaces are paneled.

A round lantern on top, 12 feet in diameter and 35 feet high, is the crowning feature.

At the head of the lagoon is the

Woman's Building—Dimensions, 199 by 388 feet. Floor area, 3.3 acres. Cost, \$138,000. Architect, Miss Sophia B. Hayden, of Boston. Material—1,600,000 feet of lumber, 173,900 pounds of iron.

The building is two stories high, with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70 by 65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and covered with a skylight. On the roof of the pavilions are open areas which will be covered with oriental awning. One will serve as a café, and the other as a tea garden.

The Woman's building marks the foot of the Midway Plaisance, for description of which and its attractions during the Fair of 1893, see "**Midway Plaisance.**"

Continuing south from the Woman's building the visitor passes down the long esplanade on the east front of the building for

Horticulture—Dimensions, 250 by 998 feet. Floor area, 6.6 acres. Height of dome, 122 feet. Diameter of dome, 180 feet. Cost, \$300,000. Architect, W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. Material—2,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,138,338 pounds of iron.

The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are planted with shrubs and orange and lemon trees.

Under the great dome rises a miniature mountain covered with tree ferns, palms,

foliage, and flowers, with a realistic cascade of water tumbling over its rocks.

The Horticulture building faces the center of the

Wooded Island—Contains 16 acres; will be devoted to floriculture and horticulture, except the extreme north end, where will be the

Japanese Exhibit—The government of Japan will erect a permanent structure, a reproduction of a Japanese temple. It will be in the midst of a Japanese garden. Both will be presented to the city of Chicago after the Exposition, and they will be perpetually maintained.

At the south end of the Horticulture building, the visitor crosses the avenue leading from the

Sixty-Second St. Entrance.

The visitor keeps south past the east front of the building for

Transportation—Dimensions, 256 by 960 feet. Floor area, 9.4 acres. Material—3,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,100,000 pounds of iron. Annex, 425 by 900 feet. Floor area, 9.2 acres. Cost of both, \$370,000. Architects, Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago. The cupola is 166 feet high; is exactly in the center of the building, and is reached by eight elevators, which will form an exhibit. The main entrance is a great single arch, elaborately ornamented. It is the feature of the building, and is called the "Golden Door." The annex will consist of one-story buildings, 64 feet wide, placed side by side. The "Transportation" exhibit will include every appliance and vehicle for carrying purposes, from a cash carrier to a balloon, and from a baby wagon to a mogul engine.

Continuing south, the visitor passes along the west front of the building for

Mines and Mining—Dimensions, 350 by 700 feet. Floor area, 8.7 acres. Cost, \$265,000. Architect, S. S. Beman, of Chicago. Material—4,360,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of steel.

The main fronts are 65 feet from the ground to the cornice. The main central entrances are 90 feet to the apex of the pediment. The gallery is 60 feet wide, 25 feet from the main floor, and extends entirely around the building. The interior space inclosed is 630 feet long, 100 feet high in the center, and 47 feet high at the sides.

This space is spanned by steel cantilever trusses, supported on steel columns. The clear space in the center is 115 feet. The cantilever system, as applied to roofs, was never used on so large a scale before.

East of the Mines building is that for

Electricity—Dimensions, 345 by 690 feet. Height of nave, 112 feet; width 115 feet. The transept which crosses the nave is of the same dimensions. Height of the roof of the balance of the building, 62 feet. There are ten spires or towers, and four domes, the two highest towers being 195 feet. Floor area, 9.7 acres. Cost \$410,000. Architects, Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. Material—5,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,100,000 pounds of structural steel. This building is specially designed for electrical illumination at night. The heroic statue of Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, will occupy a niche in the building.

Facing the Mines and Electricity buildings on the south is the building for

Administration—Dimensions, 262 feet square. Height of outer dome, 277½ feet. Height of inner dome, 188 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The four pavilions are 82½ feet square and 74 feet high. The entrances are 50 feet high and 37 feet wide. At the base of the dome, 136 feet from the ground, is a promenade gallery, 18 feet wide. Cost, \$550,000. Architect, Richard M. Hunt, of New York. Material—3,250,000 feet of lumber, 1,562,607 pounds of structural steel. Floor area, 4.2 acres.

The building is most richly ornamented in bas-reliefs, frescoing, and sculpture. Around the base of the dome, on the corners of the pavilions, and at the entrances are free groups of statuary, emblematic of the arts and sciences. These groups are from twenty to thirty feet in height. The building contains the offices of the Exposition management, the press headquarters, the foreign department, the post office, bank, and information bureau.

West of the Administration building is the

Terminal Railway Station—Where all trains entering the grounds during the period of the Fair will discharge passengers. All railways will have access to the Fair grounds from the city via 75th street, entering the southwest corner of the grounds.

South of the Administration building is

Machinery Hall—Dimensions, 492 by 846 feet. Height of roof trusses, 100 feet; width of span, 130 feet. Floor area, 17.5 acres. Annex, 490 by 550 feet. Floor area, 6.2 acres. Cost of both, \$1,200,000. Architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston. Material in both—10,500,000 feet of lumber, 11,000,000 pounds of structural steel.

The structure of the main building has the appearance of three train houses, side by side. The tiers of roof trusses are built separately, and are designed for possible use after the Fair for railroad train houses. In the nave formed by each span is an elevated traveling crane for moving machinery.

Across the south canal, from Machinery Hall, and connected with it by a colonnade, is the building for

Agriculture—Dimensions, 800 by 500 feet. Height of cornice, 65 feet. Height of dome, 130 feet. Floor area 15 acres. Annex, 550 by 300 feet. Floor area, 3.9 acres. Cost of both, \$620,000. Architects, McKim, Mead & White, of New York. Material in main building—7,500,000 feet of lumber, and 2,000,000 pounds of structural iron; in annex, 2,000,000 feet of lumber. In connection with this building is an assembly hall, 450 by 125 feet; seating capacity, 1,500; cost, \$100,000.

This building is most richly ornamented, and is adorned with many groups of statuary of heroic size. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and is adorned with Corinthian pillars 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. The rotunda is 100 feet in diameter, and is surmounted by a great glass dome. It is worthy of note in this connection that agriculture, and its kindred interests of forestry, dairy, and live-stock, has exhibition space under roof of 69 acres, the buildings costing \$1,218,000.

The view east from the Administration building presents the

Grand Central Court—The center or axis of the court is formed by the water basin. Its foot is marked by the Peristyle, its head by the Administration building. It is flanked on the north by the Manufactures, Electricity, and Mines buildings, and on the south by the Agriculture and Machinery buildings. The completed work presents a magnificent view by day and a gorgeous spectacle by

night. The court will be elaborately illuminated with electricity. The architectural outlines of the buildings and the shore lines of the basin will be delineated in incandescent lights. Powerful search lights will bathe the marble-like palaces in floods of ever-changing light, and the great electric fountain at the head of the basin will spout an iridescent deluge.

At this point the visitor may take the route south, following the arrow lines on the map, and returning again take up the route east to the lake. The route south presents first adjoining Machinery Hall on the south, the pumping works, power house, and machine shops.

Pumping Works—Is 77 by 84 feet. The two pumps have a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water per day, which constitutes the main Exposition water supply.

Power House—Is 100 by 461 feet. Here will be stationed the engines for the 24,000 horse-power to be provided. The largest engine in the plant is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine. Oil will be used for fuel. The boilers present a solid bank 600 feet long. Of the 24,000 horse-power, 17,000 is provided for electricity.

Machine Shop—Is 146 by 250 feet. A complete outfit of repairing tools and machines is furnished free as an exhibit. The machine shop, pump house, and power house cost \$85,000.

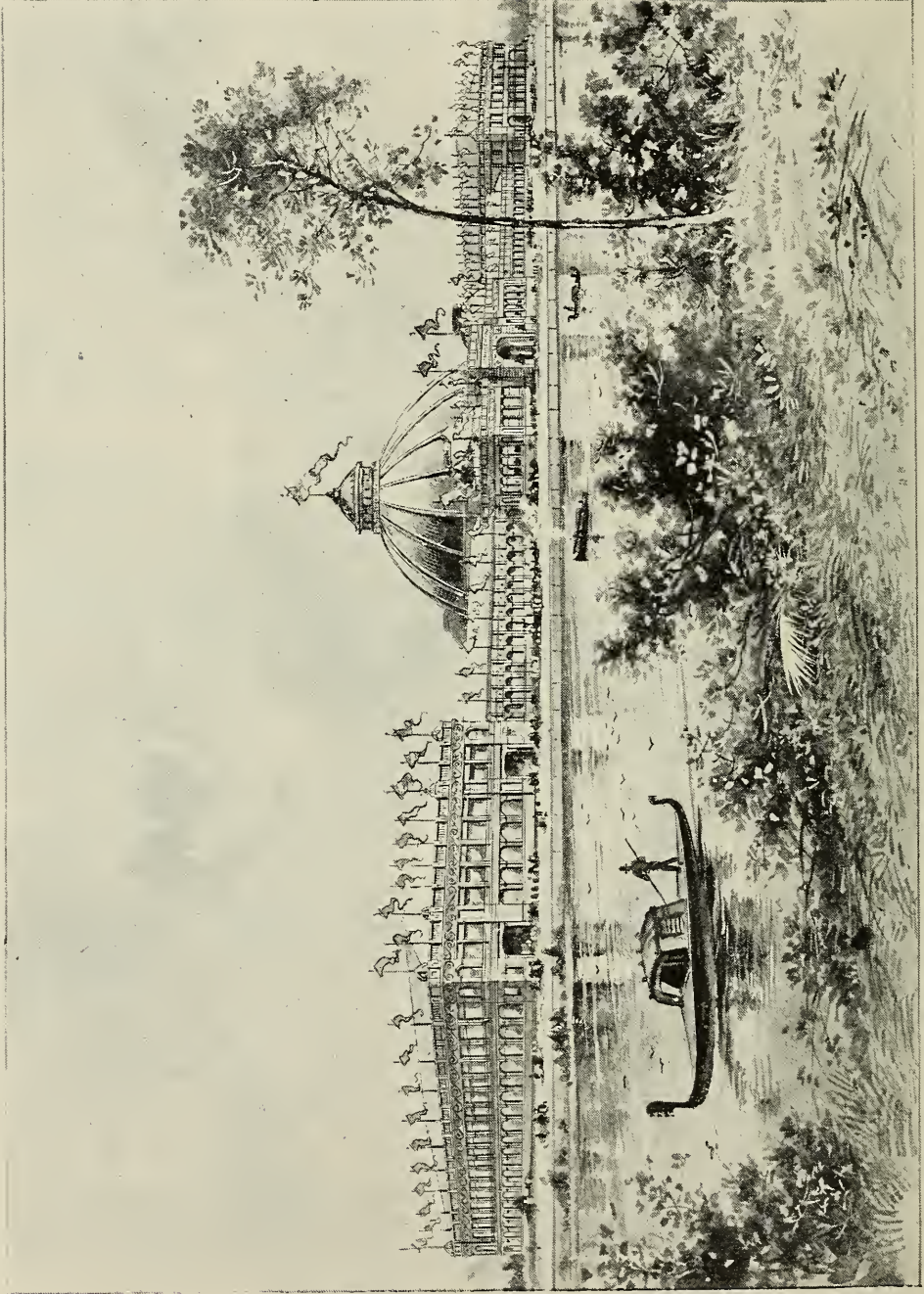
South of the power house is the

Sawmill—125 by 300 feet; cost, \$35,000. Sawmills in operation as exhibits will be shown here.

Stock Exhibit—Forty acres are covered by the buildings for the stock exhibit. The pavilion is a great oblong building, having a show-ring for animals and an amphitheater for spectators. The pavilion is 280 by 440 feet in size. The stock-sheds are built after the style of the Spanish or Mexican hacienda—a hollow square, entrance to the stall being from the court. The total cost of the buildings for live-stock is \$335,000.

Dairy Barn—Here will be stabled the cows participating in the milk, butter, and cheese tests, to be conducted during the Exposition.

Intramural Railroad—The car house and power house for the railroad are east of the dairy barns. The road is elevated, has electric power, and will transport visitors about the grounds.



HORTICULTURE BUILDING.

South of the power house is the
Cleansing Works—For chemical-ly purifying

Sewerage—The rain-water from the roofs is conducted by one system of under-round pipes into the interior water-ways. The flood water from the ground is conducted by another system of pipes into Lake Michigan. The sewage proper is forced by hydraulic pressure through a third system of pipes to the cleansing works. Here it is precipitated into tanks, where it is purified by a chemical process, and the solids are pressed into cakes and burned under the boilers. This sewerage system is on a scale sufficiently large for a city of 600,000 population, and it will constitute an exhibit in itself.

Lying on the lake shore, and the most southerly of the main Exposition buildings, is the

Forestry—Dimensions, 208 by 528 feet. Floor area, 2.6 acres. Cost, \$100,000. Material—2,400,000 feet of lumber.

No iron enters into the construction of this building, wooden pins being used instead of bolts or rods. It is entirely surrounded by a row of rustic columns of natural tree trunks, with the bark on. Each state in the union supplies three trees, typical of the timber of the state.

Adjoining the Forestry is the

Dairy—Dimensions, 100 by 200 feet. Cost, \$30,000. Material—600,000 feet of lumber. Dairy tests, butter-making, etc., will be conducted here, and dairy machinery shown.

North along the lake shore is the special building for the

Leather Exhibit—150 by 600 feet in size. Here will be shown leather and all its manufactured products.

Beyond is a special building for an exhibit from the great Krupp Gun Works, of Germany, and on the rocky promontory jutting into the lake is the

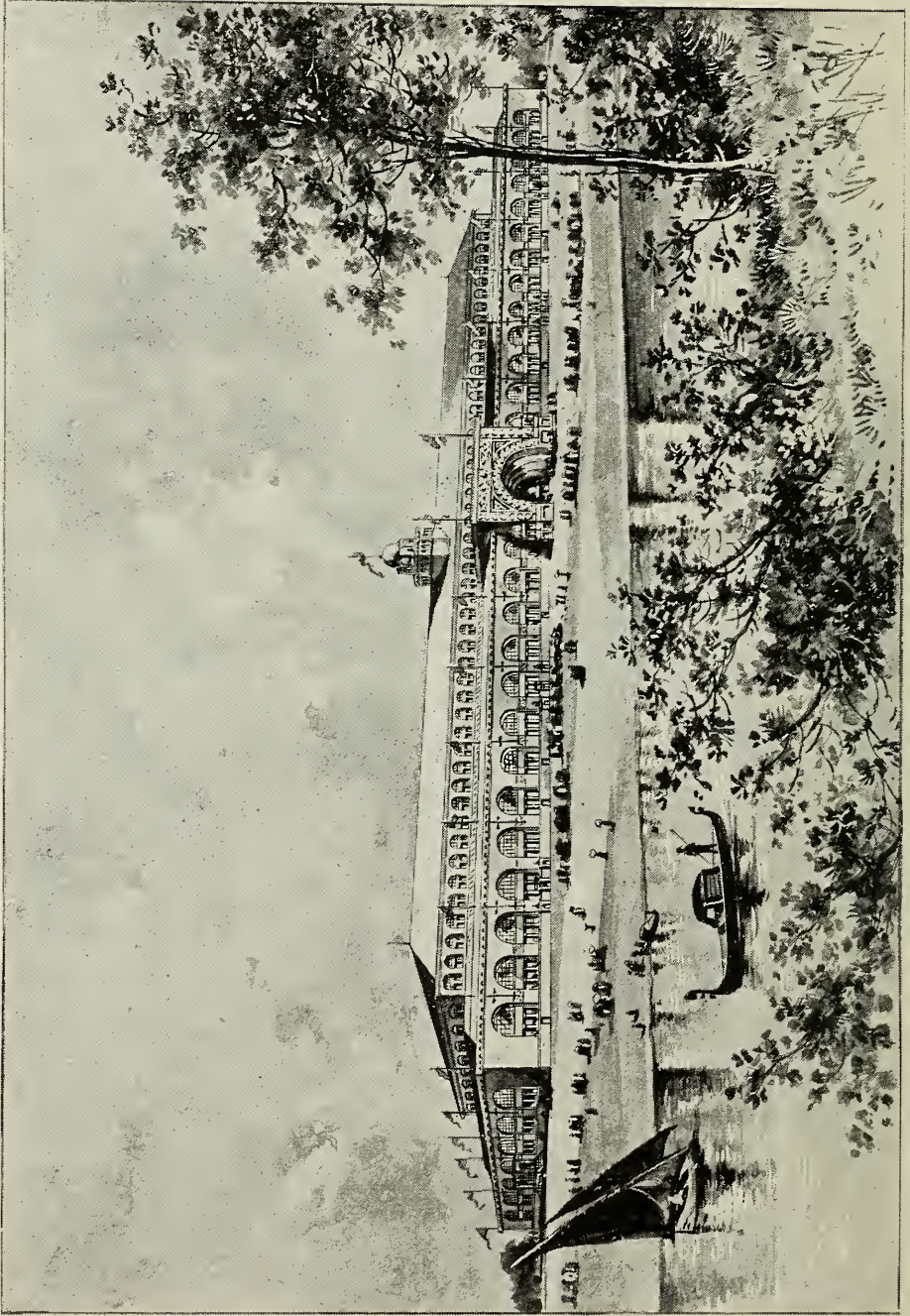
Convent of La Rabida—It will be an exact reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida in Spain, where Columbus found shelter, in time of trouble, for himself and boy, and where he developed his theory of an undiscovered continent in the west. The building is considered more closely connected with Columbus and his great work than any other. It will cost \$50,000.

Taking up the route again east from the Electricity Building, the visitor crosses the north canal and is in the shadow of

the architectural leviathan of the world, the building for

Manufactures and Liberal Arts—Dimensions, 1,687 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 237.6 feet. Height of roof-truss over central hall, 212.9 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 202.9 feet. Span of truss, 382 feet. Span in the clear, 354 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 32 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, \$1,700,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. Architect, Geo. B. Post, of New York.

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 by 1,280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave, 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50 foot gallery, extending entirely around them. This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. It is three times larger than the Cathedral of St. Peter, in Rome, and any church in Chicago could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's. It is four times larger than the old Roman Colosseum, which seated 80,000 persons. If the great pyramid Cheops could be removed to Chicago, it could be piled up in this building with the galleries left from which to view the stone. The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and it required five carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring to the joists. Six games of outdoor base ball might be played simultaneously on this floor, and the ball batted from either field would insure the batsman a "home run." The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 carloads of glass in the roof. The iron and steel structure of this roof would build two Brooklyn bridges, while there is in it 1,400 tons more metal than in the Eades Bridge at St. Louis. There are 22 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. The latter are in the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Jersey City.

The lumber in the Manufactures building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. This building will be provided with 10,000 electric lights. Its aisles will be laid off as streets, and lighted by ornamental lamp-posts bearing shielded arc lights. The dedication ceremonies will be held here, when the building will be arranged to seat 125,000 persons.

Enclosing the water basin and constituting the grand entrance to the Exposition is the

Peristyle—The connecting structure between the Music Hall and the Casino, at the foot of the basin. It is 600 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high. At its center is a grand archway, forming a portal from Lake Michigan to the Grand Central Court. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and is inscribed with the names of the world's great explorers. Crowning it is a group of statuary, emblematic of the progress of the world. The Peristyle bears 48 columns, representing the states and territories. Each state's column bears its coat of arms. The cost of the Peristyle, with the Casino and Music Hall, is \$300,000.

Music Hall—At the north end of the Peristyle, is 140 by 260 feet. The audience hall will seat 2,000. An orchestra chorus of 420 is provided for. There will be rooms for the orchestra and the prima donna.

Casino—Dimensions are the same as the Music Hall, 140 by 260 feet. It will contain restaurants and resting rooms.

Turning north on the lake shore, down the long esplanade, beyond the Manufactures building, is the building for the

United States Government—Dimensions, 345 by 415 feet. Floor area,

6.1 acres. Cost, \$400,000. Material—4,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of iron. Designed by Government Architect Windrim. Height of dome, 236 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The Government exhibit includes exhibits by the departments of War, State, Post Office, Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, the Fish Commission, National Museum, and the Smithsonian Institute. The Mint shows every coin made by the United States, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows samples of the "paper" money. A life-saving station, completely equipped, will be in operation on the lake shore. There will be shown a map of the United States 400 feet square, made of plaster, and on a scale showing the exact curvature of the earth's surface, the height of mountains, etc. There will be an exhibit of heavy guns and explosives, and a daily battery drill in the space east of the Government building.

Across the north lagoon from the Government building, is the building for

Fish and Fisheries—Dimensions, 165 by 365 feet. The annexes, connected with the main building by arcades, are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. Total cost, \$225,000. Total floor area, 3.1 acres. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago. Material—2,000,000 feet of lumber, 600,000 pounds of structural iron.

In the main building will be the general fisheries exhibit. In the west annex is the angling exhibit, and in the east is the aquaria. The glass fronts of the aquaria are 575 feet in length, and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The water capacity of the aquaria is 140,000 gallons. Salt-water fish will be shown in tanks of 40,000 gallons. The salt water is brought from the Atlantic ocean, being condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and then restored at the tanks with fresh water.

Where the avenue along the lake shore crosses the lagoon, floats, or rather stands, the

Battle-Ship—An exact reproduction of a United States coast-line battleship. Dimensions, length, 348 feet; width amid-ships, 69 feet 3 inches; from water line to top of main deck, 12 feet; from water line to top of "military mast," 76 feet. Designer, Frank W. Grogan; cost, \$100,000.

The Government naval exhibit will be made in the battle-ship. The ship will be manned by a crew detailed by the Government, and the discipline and life on a man-of-war will be shown. On the berth deck will be shown the various appliances that make up a man-of-war outfit, including samples of clothing, provisions, and other supplies of the sailors. The boat will have a full battery of guns of the size and calibre of the actual ship. The guns will be made of wood, and covered in imitation of steel. All the uniforms of our sailors, from 1775 to 1848, will be shown by janitors dressed in the costumes.

From this point to the 57th street entrance the route, as indicated on the map, lies through the territory of the state and foreign buildings.

Pier Entrance.

The visitor entering the grounds by boat, landing at the 58th street pier, will follow the route from the pier, as indicated by the arrow line on the map, to the South Park entrance, taking up the route there and following the descriptive matter in the guide from the head "South Park Entrance."

STATE BUILDINGS.

Arkansas—The design of the building follows classic models, it being in the French "Rococo" style of architecture, as Arkansas was originally settled by the French. The exterior is in plaster and ornamental staff work, tinted in light color. The interior is tinted, and the ornamental work is brought out in gold. The building has a ground area of 66 by 92 feet. From a large circular veranda, which runs the width of the building, an elliptical entrance opens to the rotunda, 30 by 30 feet, lighted by a central dome. In the center of the rotunda is a fountain of Hot Springs crystals, lighted by electricity. Flanking the rotunda are six rooms, 15 feet square. Five of these will be used as exhibit rooms, with the registry room on the right of the entrance lobby. Opening from the rotunda, by triple arches, is the hallway, 11 by 55 feet, with the stairways on each side of the arched entrance. At the rear of the building is the assembly hall, 25 by 65 feet, which is entered from the hallway through triple arches. In this hall, opposite the entrance, is a 10-foot mantel, of Arkansas white onyx. Columns and vases of the same material are placed in various parts of the building. On the second floor are parlors for men and women, a library, committee and officers' rooms. All of these rooms open on a broad gallery, over the rotunda, lighted from the central dome.

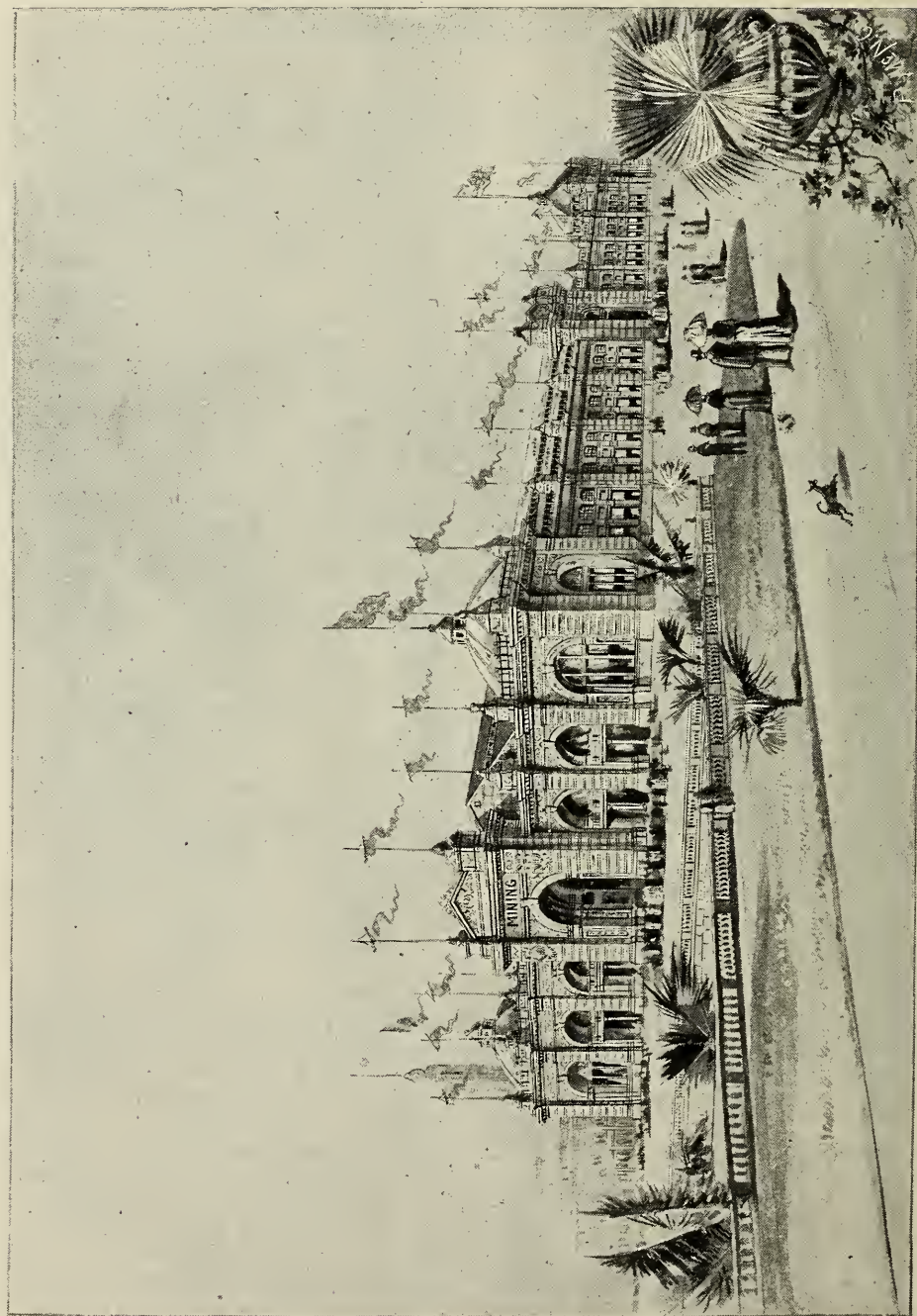
Designer, Mrs. Jean Douglas, of Little Rock; architect, E. Kaufman, of Chicago; contractors, The Heidenrich Company, of Chicago; cost, \$15,000.

California—Next to the building for Illinois, this is the largest of the state buildings. Its dimensions are 144 by 435 feet. It is in the style of architecture of the old California mission buildings. The exterior is of plain plaster, artificially seamed and cracked, giving it the appearance of the old mission buildings while recessed entrances give the walls that appearance of depth and solidity characteristic of the old buildings. The south front is a reproduction of the old Mission

church at San Diego. The main tower is an exact reproduction of the San Diego church tower, while the remaining towers on the corners and center of the building are all studied from the mission architecture. This building is not of the clubhouse character of most of the other state buildings. The entire first floor is open, and is devoted to the California state display, principally of fruits and canned goods. There are three fountains on the ground floor, one in the center, and one at either end. The central hall is surrounded by a wide gallery, and on the gallery floor in the north end of the building is the banquet hall, a kitchen, and an assembly room. In the south end are four servants' rooms, and there is a café in the gallery. The building is severely plain, there being no interior or exterior decorations of any kind. The walls are white-washed within and without. The central portion of the roof is devoted to a garden, 144 feet square, surrounding the central dome. On either side of the main entrances are elevators running to the roof garden. These elevators are a California product, the power being a combination of steam and water. The roof is of California red tile.

Architect, P. Brown, of San Francisco; contractors, The Heidenrich Company, of Chicago; cost, \$75,000.

Colorado—Is in the Spanish renaissance, this style of architecture being considered most suitable for the southwestern states. The whole exterior of the building is in staff of an ivory color, and in the salient features of the design profusely ornamented, the ornamentation comparing to fine advantage with the broad, plain surfaces of the building. The striking feature of the design is two slender Spanish towers, 98 feet high, rising from either side of the main entrance, on the east. The tower roofs and the broad, overhanging roof of the building are covered with red Spanish tiles. The building is 125 feet long, including the end porticoes, with a depth of 45 feet, and 26 feet to the cornice line. The front vestibule



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

opens to the main hall of the building. On either side of the entrance are stairways to the floor above. At the rear of the hall is a large onyx mantel, flanked by glass doors, leading to offices. At the ends of the hall are a men's smoking room and a women's reception room, each opening into an uncovered terrace, surrounded by a balustrade. On the second floor is the assembly room, extending the entire length of the building in the center. This room has a high vaulted ceiling, rising above an ornamented cornice. Over this cornice will be rows of electric lights, giving a diffused light, by reflection from the vault above. On the ends of this assembly room are a reading and a writing room, which open to the hanging balconies on the ends of the building, forming one of the most attractive exterior features. Broad, low casement windows open from the assembly rooms to the front and rear balconies, the front one extending between the towers, 24 feet, and over the main entrance. The rear balcony extends along the entire length of the building. Staircases lead to the lanterns in the tower, where a fine view of the grounds is had.

Architect, H. T. E. Wendell of Denver; contractor, W. J. Hill, of Denver; cost, \$35,000.

Connecticut—^{**}In the Colonial style, the building being a type of the Connecticut residence, with the addition of circular windows on the north and south, and a circular piazza on the rear. It has a ground area of 72 by 73 feet, including the piazza, and is two stories high. The exterior is weatherboarded and painted white. The roof contains five dormer windows and is decked on top. The deck is surrounded by a balustrade, and from its center rises a flag-staff. The main entrance is off a square porch, covered by the projecting pediment, which is supported by heavy columns. The interior is finished in Colonial style, with tiled floors, paneled walls and Dutch mantels. The plumbing and carpenter's hardware in the building are in special designs, and are donated as exhibits by Connecticut manufacturers. On the first floor is a reception hall, 21 by 48 feet, with a light-well in the center. In the rear of the hall is a stairway with a landing half-way up. Flanking the hall are parlors for men and women. The second floor is divided up

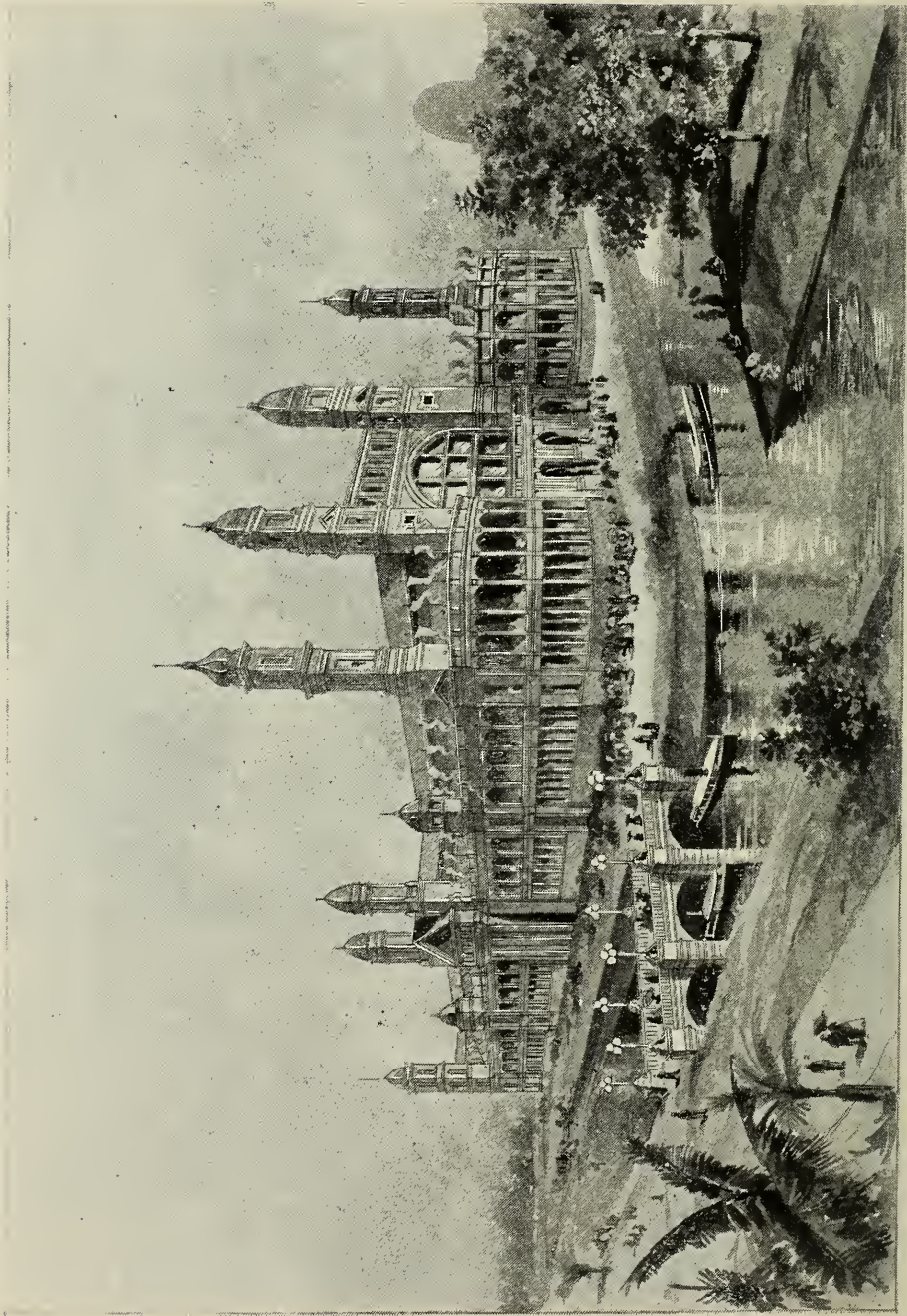
into living rooms, and will be occupied by the executive World's Fair officer of Connecticut, and his family, during the Fair.

Architect, Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport; contractors, Tracy Bros., of Waterbury; cost, \$12,000.

Florida—^{**}The building is a reproduction in miniature of old Fort Marion, in St. Augustine. The fort covers an area of four acres. The building on the fair grounds occupies one-fifth that space. It is in the form of a four-bastioned fortress. Including the moat, the site is 155 feet square. The building proper is 137 feet square. The frame is of pine, covered with plaster and coquina shells, in imitation of the original. The interior is divided into parlors for men and women, committee and exhibit rooms, and is furnished in Florida's native woods. The interior court is planted in bamboo, orange, lemon, and other tropical trees. The ramparts furnish space for promenades and hanging gardens. In the moat is a sunken garden, where will be produced miniature fields of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., showing the natural resources of the State. W. Mead Nalter, of Chicago, is the architect of the building, which is erected under the direction of the Florida Board of Commissioners. It will cost \$20,000.

Fort Marion is the oldest structure in North America, the most interesting specimen of Spanish supremacy in this country, and the only example of mediæval fortification on the continent. Its erection was begun in 1620, and continued for 100 years. To equip it as a garrison, required 100 guns and 1 000 men. It was never taken by a besieging force.

Indiana—^{**}The building is in the French Gothic style of architecture, such as is seen in the chateaux in France. It has two imposing towers, 120 feet high, and many Gothic gables. The building has three stories, built of pine and Bedford stone, and is covered with ornamental staff. The roof is of gray and red shingles. The floors are of tile. The main assembly hall on the first floor is elaborately finished in the baronial style. All of the material used in the building comes from Indiana, much of the hard woods for interior decorations, tile floors, the roofing material, and the mantels being donated by Indiana manufacturers. The ground area is 100 by 150 feet. The



ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

main entrance opens into a wide hall extending across the building. To the right of the hall is a large assembly room, occupying the entire south end of the building. The north end of the building is devoted to parlors and reception rooms for men and women. The second floor has reading and writing rooms, and rooms for the men and women boards of state commissioners. The third floor is devoted to bedrooms, and a hall for dining and lunching. There are immense fire-places in the entrance hall and assembly room.

Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago; contractors, Collins & Ohm, of Chicago; cost, \$60,000.

* * *

Iowa—A large part of the Iowa building is constituted in what is known as the Jackson Park "Shelter." The building belongs to the Park Commission. It is a granite structure with a slate roof, with conical towers or pavilions at the corners. It is 77 by 123 feet in size. The new structure is on the west of the "Shelter." It is 60 by 100 feet in size, and two stories high. It is in wood and staff, with towers and roof corresponding to the "Shelter," so that the two structures combine harmoniously after the style of a French chateau. The "Shelter" will be used for a state exhibit, corresponding in character to the Sioux City corn palace exhibition. In the new part, on the first floor, are reception rooms for men and women, commissioners' offices, committee rooms, post office, writing and baggage rooms. On the second floor are the assembly hall, photographic exhibit, reading and reporters' rooms.

Architects, the Josselyn & Taylor Co., Cedar Rapids; contractor, John G. Coder, of Harrisburg, Pa.; cost, \$35,000.

* * *

Kansas—The ground plan of this building is irregular. It approaches a square, one side being straight, and the other three forming irregular angles. It has a ground area of 135 by 138 feet. It is two stories high, built of frame and staff, and is surmounted by an elliptical glass dome. The main exhibition hall occupies nearly all of the first floor, and extends through to the glass dome. A balcony, from the second story, overhangs the main entrance on the south, and a second balcony extends around the base of the dome. The north end of the main floor is occupied by a natural history collection. There are also

offices for the boards of commissioners on the first floor. Four flights of stairs lead to the second floor, where are rooms for the woman's exhibit, a school exhibit, and parlors for men and women.

Architect, Seymour Davis, of Topeka; contractors, Fellows & Vansant, of Topeka; cost, \$25,000.

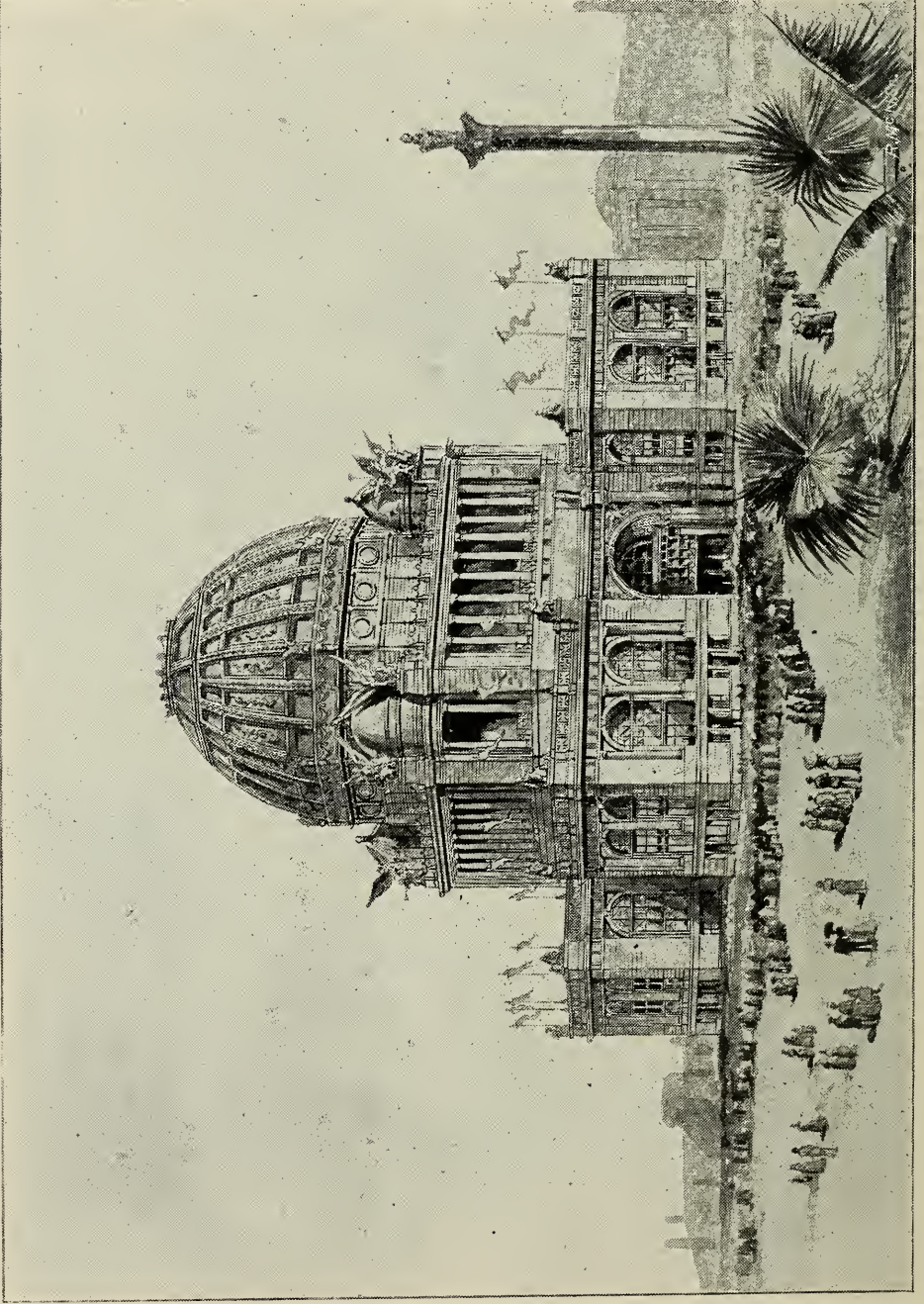
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Maine—The building is octagonal in form, with a ground area of 65 feet square. It is two stories in height, the roof surmounted by a lantern in the center, and four corner towers. The first story is of granite. The exterior finish of the rest of the building is in wood and staff. The roof is of slate. The central tower or lantern is eighty-six feet to its highest point. While the first story is octagonal in form, the second story presents but four sides, each with a loggia opening to the rooms within. The second-story floor overhangs the first story one foot. The main entrance of these arched doorways faces the southeast. Over it projects a boat's bow, in staff. Within the entrance is an octagonal rotunda, open to the roof line, its ceiling being an ornamental colored skylight. On the first floor are parlors and reception rooms for men and women, toilet rooms, and two commissioners' rooms. A railed gallery extends around the rotunda. The interior finishing is in hard wood. The granite and roof slate used in construction, the skylight in the rotunda, and the mantels over the fire-places are from Maine, and are donated by manufacturers.

Architect, Charles S. Frost, of Chicago; contractors, Grace & Hyde, of Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

* * *

Massachusetts—Is in the Colonial style, and is largely a reproduction of the historic John Hancock residence, which, until the year 1867, stood on Beacon Hill, Boston, near the State capitol. The building is three stories high, surmounted in the center by a cupola. The exterior is of staff, in imitation of cut granite. It follows the lines of the old house sufficiently faithful to recall the original to the minds of those who have seen it. Like the original, it is surrounded by a terrace, raised above the street, and has in front and on one side a fore-court, filled with old fashioned flowers and foliage, in keeping with the character of the building. It is approached by two flights



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

of steps—one leading from the street to the terrace, the other from the court to the house. The main entrance opens to a spacious, well-studded hallway, with a tiled floor. Facing the entrance is a broad, Colonial staircase, leading to the second floor. An old fashioned, bull's-eye window gives light to the stairway. On the right of the hall is a large room, constituting a registration room, post office, and general reception room. The fittings and furnishings of this room are unique. Its marble floor, its tiled walls, its uncovered beams, and its high mantel recall the old Dutch rooms found in Western Massachusetts, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania. On the left of the front door, or main entrance, are two large parlors, which, when thrown together, form a room 80 by 25 feet in size. The front parlor is furnished by the Essex Institute, of Salem, an old historical society. The back parlor is more especially a reading room for men. The second floor is given over almost entirely to the use of women. There is a large and a smaller parlor, and two bedrooms for the use of the women's board. The entire floor is furnished in old fashioned furniture, and in the bedrooms are four-post bedsteads. On the third floor are rooms for servants. A liberty pole, 85 feet high, stands in the fore-court, and a gilded codfish serves as a vane on the top of the cupola.

Architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston; contractor, C. Everett Clark, of Chicago; cost, \$50,000.

Minnesota—Is designed in the Italian renaissance style, two stories high, with a mezzanine story in the rear. The frame is of wood, covered with staff. The roof is of Spanish tile. The ground dimensions are 78 by 91 feet. The main entrance is on the south. In the recess within the entrance is a sculptural group, symbolizing the legend of Minnehaha and Hiawatha. On the first floor is the exhibition hall, 52 by 78 feet, a post office, baggage and ticket rooms, and superintendent's room. The main stairway is in the rear, opposite the entrance, and on the landing, half-way up, is a semi-circular bay alcove, lighted with large glass windows. On the second floor is a reception hall, 30 by 33 feet, parlors and retiring rooms for men and women, and a committee room. In the mezzanine story

are four bedrooms and two bath-rooms. The interior walls are plastered, decorated in fresco, in plain tints, and finished in pine. The women's rooms have color decorations done by women of the state.

Architect, William Channing Whitney, of Minneapolis; contractors, Libbey & Libby, of Minneapolis; cost, \$30,000.

Missouri—The ground plan of the building is square, with a quarter circle taken out of the southeast corner, to correspond with the form of the juncture of the two avenues on which it faces.

To the south of the building is the palace of Fine Arts, and to the east, across the avenue, is Pennsylvania's building. The building is 86 by 86 feet, two stories high. In the front, and over the main entrance, is an elliptical dome, 70 feet high, flanked by smaller octagonal domes, 48 feet high. The main entrance, which is in the southeast corner of the building, facing both avenues, is of cut brown-stone from the quarries of Warrensburg, Mo. The balance of the structure is frame, covered with staff, and the columns and pilasters are of the same material. Within the main entrance is a rotunda with a mosaic tile floor. On either side of the main entrance are minor entrances, the one on the left leading to the headquarters of Western Missouri and Kansas City, and the one on the right leading to the headquarters of Eastern Missouri and St. Louis. Within the rotunda are the telegraph office and the post office, occupying the space under the octagonal dome. On either side of the rotunda is a fountain. On the left of the rotunda are two exhibit rooms, 30 by 20 feet and 28 by 17 feet. On the right is a journalists' room, a reading room, a library, and bureau of information. Entrance is had to the rotunda from all of these rooms by tiled halls. Two flights of stairs, very handsome, in red and white oak, lead to the second floor. A promenade balcony with a marble floor overhangs the main entrance.

A large auditorium room, irregular in shape, occupies the center and larger portion of the second floor. The southeast bay is occupied by a parlor and reading room for women, the southwest bay by a similar room for men. There are also toilet rooms, and a committee room, and a special room for the Governor of Missouri. On the balcony floor are six

bedrooms, three in each bay, and a kitchen. The building contains thirty-two rooms. It is very handsome, and richly ornamented. The glass is all plate. This plate-glass, as well as the tile for the roof and flooring, the plumbing, and the cut stone are donated by Missouri manufacturers.

Gunn & Curtis, of Kansas City, are the architects, and the Missouri State Commission erected the building. Its estimated cost is \$45,000.

* * *

Montana—Is in the Romanesque style of architecture, one story in height. It has a ground area of 62 feet front by 113 deep. The structure is frame, covered with staff, the interior being ornamented with heavy, projecting pilasters, with Roman caps and bases, and Roman arches. The roof is of tin and canvas, and the building is surmounted by a glass dome, 22 feet in diameter, and 38 feet high. The front of the building, facing the south, presents two side wings, with a large arched entrance in the center. The fronts of the wings are ornamented with heavy, scrolled pediments. The entrance arch is 12 by 12 feet, supported by heavy columns. Within is the vestibule, with marble floor and ceiling paneled in staff. It presents a series of three arched doorways, the center one opening into the rotunda, under the dome, the side doors leading to the men's and women's parlors. On either side of the entrance arch are balustrades, enclosing the vestibule. Flanking the arch are two panels, 4 by 5 feet in size, one bearing the State motto, "Oro y Plata"—gold and silver—and the other, "1893," in Roman figures. These panels are now in staff, but at the opening of the Exposition will be replaced in pure sheet gold. Above the entrance arch, and practically on the roof of the building, is the figure of an elk, of heroic size, cast in staff. The interior is finished in Georgia pine. The walls are tinted in oil. All the main rooms open onto the rotunda, under the central dome. In the rear is a banquet hall, 40 by 50 feet, covered by a large skylight. In the center of this floor stands a group of three mounted elks. A wide gallery extends around the hall, and in the gallery a state exhibit will be made.

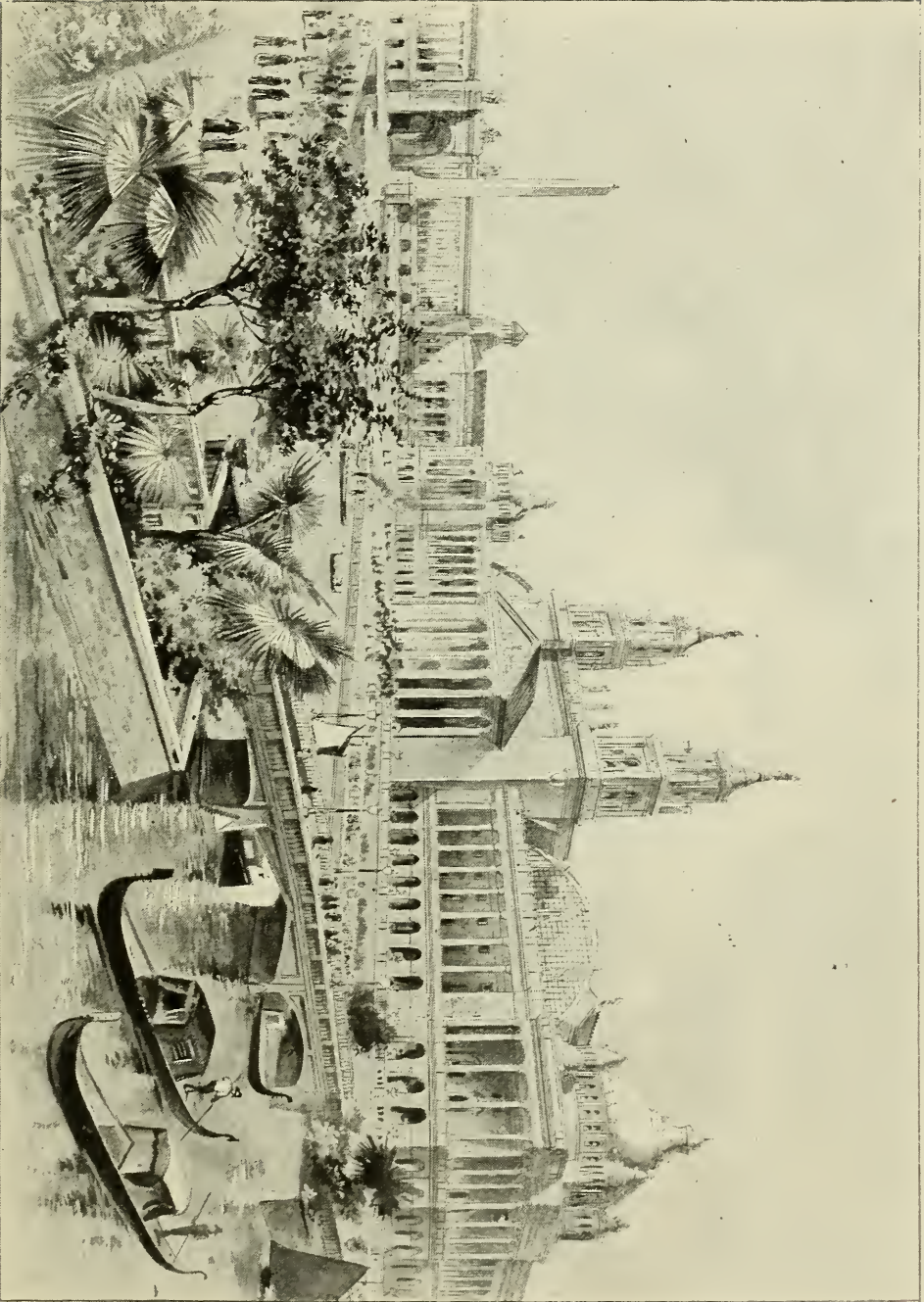
Architects, Galbraith & Fuller, of Livingston, Montana; contractors, Harlev & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$16,000.

Nebraska—The style of architecture is classical, and of the Corinthian order. The building has a ground area of 60 by 100 feet, and is two stories high. The exterior is of staff. On the east and west fronts are wide porticoes, approached by flights of steps. Over the porticoes are projecting gables, supported by six columns, 25 feet high, the full distance from the cornice to the floor. In each pediment is the state seal, in bas-relief, 5 feet in diameter. From each portico three large double doors of oak give entrance to the exhibit hall. This room is 60 by 70 feet, and in it an agricultural display will be made. On the first floor, also, are a reception room, commissioners' office, baggage room and post office. A double stairway, 9 feet wide, leads from the center of the exhibit hall to the second floor. Here is an exhibit room 60 by 70 feet, used for an art exhibit. On this floor are a woman's parlor, reading room, smoking room and toilet rooms.

Architect, Henry Voss, of Omaha; contractors, F. A. Schelius, of South Chicago; cost, \$20,000.

* * *

New Hampshire—The mountains of New Hampshire probably suggested the Swiss cottage for a World's Fair clubhouse. The building, like the state, is comparatively small—53 by 84 feet. The pitched, shingled roof is broken by five gables. The exterior is weatherboarded in stained Georgia pine, above a line seven feet from the ground. This first seven-foot course is in New Hampshire granite. Each of the two stories is surrounded on all sides by a wide piazza. The rooms on the second floor open to the piazza through hinged windows opening to the floor. The entrance is on the east, facing the drive on Lake Michigan. On the first floor is a reception hall, 22 by 36 feet. It has two unique fire-places, in pressed granite brick. To the rear of the hall is a wing of the main building, two stories high, the second story being a wide balcony or gallery to the main floor. The roof is a glass skylight. A state exhibit, a picture collection, and a large state map, will be shown here. Besides the reception hall on the first floor there are parlors for men and women. These rooms are ceiled, while the reception hall opens to the roof and is covered with a skylight. The second floor has a reception room and six board and committee rooms.



MACHINERY HALL.

Architect, Geo. B. Howe, of Boston; contractor, H. Bernritter, of Chicago; cost, \$8,000.

New York—The ^{***} architectural idea in this building is that of a big summer house, after the manner of an Italian villa. Among the state buildings it ranks in size next to Illinois and California. It is three stories high, being 57 feet from the ground to the cornice. The exterior is in staff, in imitation of marble, and in keeping with the style of the main Exposition buildings. Its decked roof is surmounted and confined by a heavy balustrade. Each pedestal of the balustrade supports a large Italian vase, in which grows a bay-tree, giving the building, together with its other characteristics, the air of a Pompeian house. The flat, decked roof furnishes a promenade and summer garden. From its center rises a clere-story over the banquet hall, and above the clere-story are two belvideres. On the north and south ends of the building are circular porticoes, in each of which is a fountain. The general dimensions are 160 feet front by 105 feet deep. A broad flight of steps, guarded by Roman lions, leads to the arched entrance. About this entrance is concentrated all the exterior ornamentation of the building. In the circular niches, on either side of the arch of the entrance, are busts of Hudson and Columbus. Above the keystone of the arch is the American eagle, and dependent from a staff, projecting above the bird, is a flag, bearing the state's arms. The barrelled, arched vestibule, forming the entrance to the building, opens to a columned hall, 56 by 80 feet in size. From this hall entrance is had to all the rooms on the floor. In the rear a 10-foot staircase leads to the second floor. Here is the banquet hall, 46 by 80 feet, highly ornamented in staff, its groined ceiling 45 feet from the floor. Depending from the ceiling are two electroliers, 18 feet long, forming great clusters of incandescent lights. In the basement of the building is a large relief map of New York. On the first floor are parlors and toilet rooms for men and women, post office, information and baggage rooms. On either end of the banquet hall, on the second floor, are board rooms. The third floor is devoted to bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms.

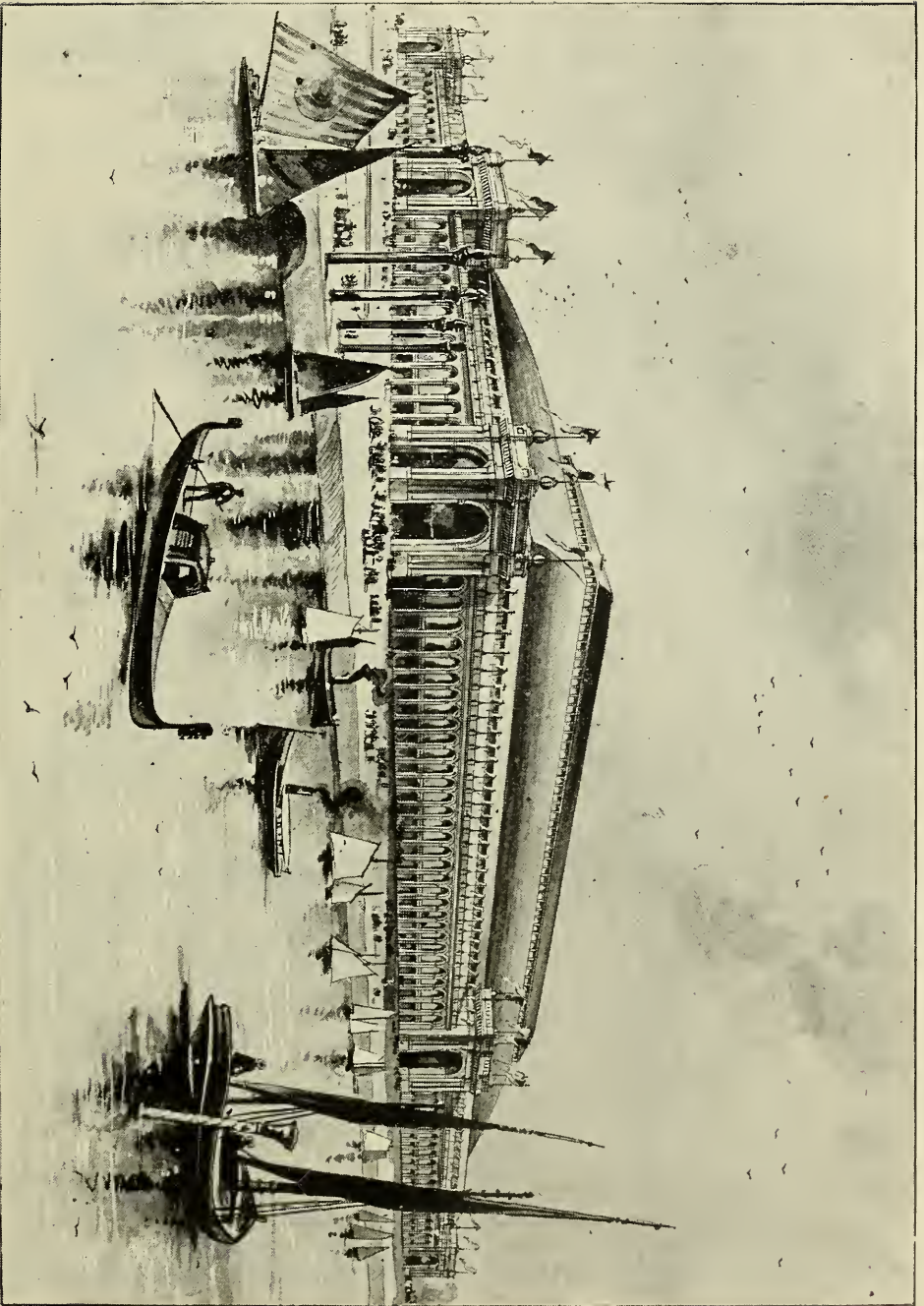
Architects, McKim, Mead & White, of

New York; contractors, The Geo. A. Fuller Co., of Chicago; cost, \$77,000.

Ohio—Is Colonial ^{***} in style, two stories high, of wood and staff, with tile roof. The ground area is 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. The main entrance, on the east is within a semi-circular Colonial portico, thirty-three feet high, the roof supported by eight great columns. The tile roof, mantels, finishing woods, and much of the visible material are the gift of Ohio producers. The main entrance opens on a lobby, on the left of which is the women's parlor, and on the right a committee room. Occupying the central portion of the building is the reception hall, 23 by 36 feet, and 28 feet high, extending through to the roof. The coved ceiling of the hall is ornamented. Back of the reception hall is an open court 36 feet square, enclosed on three sides, the north and south sides being formed by the wings of the building. All of the north wing is occupied by the information bureau. The room is 30 by 59 feet, and is divided into offices by wire railings. In the south wing is the parlor for men, a writing room, a smoking room, and toilet rooms. On the second floor of the north wing is the assembly room, 30 by 42 feet. The second floor of the south wing has a press correspondents' room, servants' rooms, bed and bath rooms.

Architect, James McLaughlin, of Cincinnati; contractors, Harlev & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$30,000.

Pennsylvania.—^{***} The structure is in the Colonial style of architecture, while the front is an exact reproduction of old Independence Hall, having its entrances, bell-tower, and spire. Independence bell hangs in the tower. The rotunda within the entrance is finished in tile and slate, like the old hall. The building is rectangular in form, two stories high, with a ground area of 110 by 166 feet. The corners of the front are quarter-circled in. Piazzas 20 feet wide surround the building, and over them are verandas, with protecting balustrade. Outside staircases, right and left to the rear, lead to the garden on the roof. This roof is covered with American-made tin produced in Philadelphia. The outer walls to the roof line are of Philadelphia pressed brick. Above the main entrance is the coat of arms of the state, in bas-relief, and on either side of it are



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

heroic statues of Penn and Franklin. The front is further ornamented with two free groups of statuary, one emblematic of the arts and sciences, the other of mines and manufacture. The interior finishing represents, in the floors, native marble and hard woods from Pennsylvania, and the walls are wainscotted in wood, frescoed, and heavily corniced. The women's rooms are finished in maple and the men's in oak. The walls of the women's rooms are ornamented with mural paintings by Pennsylvania women. All the ceilings are of stamped metal, and the staircases are of quartered oak. On the main floor is the reception room, 33 by 56 feet, and on either side are parlors for men and women. On the second floor are rooms for the Governor, the press correspondents, the treasurer of the commission, and the board of commissioners. There are three bedrooms in the tower. The building is supplied with 800 electric lights.

Architect, R. Lonsdale, of Philadelphia; contractor, John G. Coder, of Harrisburg; cost, \$60,000.

Rhode Island—^{***}The Rhode Island building is after the Greek manner, with columnar porticoes on four sides of the building, that on the west or front side semi-circular in plan, with arched openings between the Ionic pilasters, the latter being of the full height of the two stories.

The building is amphiprostyle in that the north and south porches—each of the full width of the building—consist of four fluted Ionic columns, each 24 inches in diameter and 21 feet high, while the rear entrance is between Ionic fluted pilasters, the same as in front.

The columns are surmounted by an enriched Ionic entablature with decorated mouldings, modillions and dentils, and above the entablature the building is finished with a balustrade surrounding the four sides of the roof, with ornamental urns over each pedestal in the balustrade. The building has a ground area of 32 by 59 feet, two stories high, in wood and staff, in imitation of granite. Entrance is had to the building from all sides through French windows opening to the floor. The main hall is 18 by 25 feet, and is open to the roof. The parlor for women and the secretary's office are on the first floor. On the second floor are two committee rooms and a gallery around

the main hall. The Governor's room occupies what may be called the second story of the porch on the west front. All the floors are hard wood, and the interior is finished in cypress.

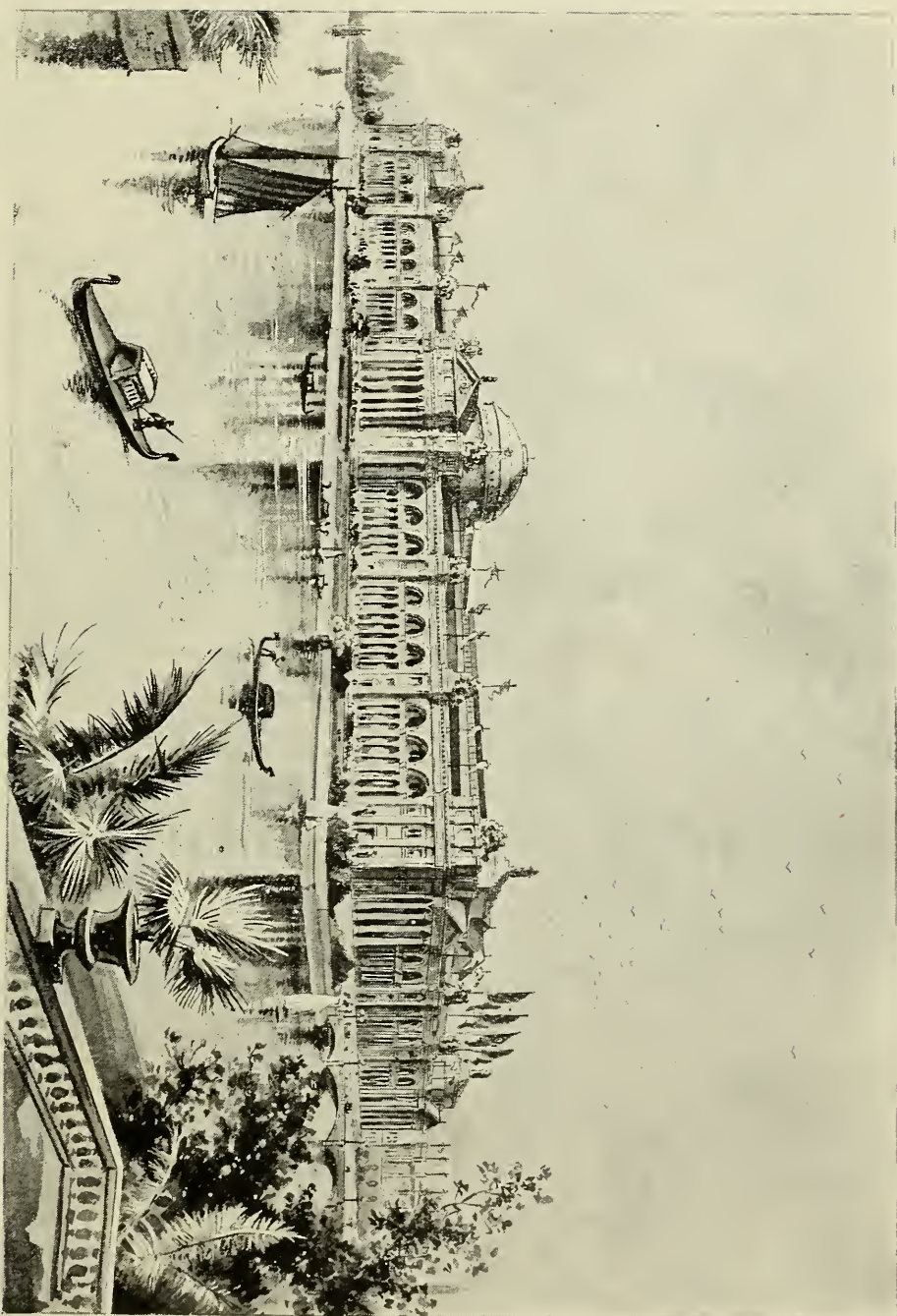
Architects, Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, of Providence; contractors, Grace & Hyde, of Chicago; cost, \$7,000.

South Dakota—^{***}The building has a ground area of 70 by 126 feet, and is two stories high. The structure is frame, the exterior being covered with Yankton cement, in imitation of stone work. The roof is of corrugated iron and the cornice and brackets are pressed zinc. The main entrance is on the east, along which front extends a wide porch with heavy columns supporting a balcony from the second story. On the left of the main entrance is a women's parlor, on the right a men's reception room. In the main body of the building is the exhibition hall 44 by 58 feet. Six feet above the main floor is an entresol, having committee rooms for the two boards of commissioners. In the northwest corner of the main floor is a room for press correspondents. The rotunda in the center of the building extends through to the roof and is covered with a skylight. The second floor is devoted to rooms for the woman's exhibit and for special state exhibits.

Architect, W. L. Dow, of Sioux Falls; contractors, R. H. Booth & Son, of Sioux Falls; cost, \$15,000.

Utah—^{***}The building is frame, covered with staff; is two stories high, and has an area of 46 by 82 feet. In style the facade is modern Renaissance. The foundation, columns, pilasters, cornice, and other ornamental parts are made in imitation of the different kinds of stone in Utah. The walls are lined off in imitation of adobes. On the first floor is an exhibit-hall, 41 by 45 feet, open to the roof and covered with a skylight. In the rear of this hall is a circular bay, and in this is the main stairway. On the first floor are rooms for commissioners, a reception room, secretary's office, and women's parlor. The second floor is similar in arrangement to the first, there being an exhibition room, 41 by 45 feet, and various office rooms.

Architects, Dalles & Hedges, of Salt Lake City; contractors, Harlev & Sons, of Chicago; cost, \$10,000.



AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

Washington—The building has a ground area of 118 by 208 feet. It consists of a main structure with a pitched roof, two stories in height, with a tower on each corner, flanked by two wings one story high. The main building is 72 feet wide, and the wings are 140 feet wide. The structure is frame, with panels of plain plaster. The principal architectural feature of the building is its foundation. It is made of five tiers of logs above the ground. The logs in the lower tier are four feet in diameter and 121 feet long. These lower logs have the bark on. The four upper tiers of smaller logs are peeled. This foundation constitutes a timber exhibit from Washington. The two wings form a single room each, and will be devoted to state exhibits. Nearly all of the first floor of the main building will be devoted to a reception room, while in the second story are committee rooms, parlors, reception and toilet rooms. The roof is of shingles, and the interior is finished in cedar and fir. All of the material used in the building comes from Washington.

Architect, Warren P. Skillings, of Seattle; contractors, Rigby & Evans, of Seattle; cost, including value of donated material, \$100,000.

West Virginia—^{* *}The building is in the Colonial style, two stories high, with a pitched roof, the outer walls being weather-boarded and painted. It is representative of the West Virginia residence. The roof is shingled. The interior is finished in hard woods, the walls are plastered, and the ceilings are of ornamental iron work from Wheeling. All of the exposed material in the building is the product of the state. The main entrance is on the west, on a platform porch. Above the entrance is the coat of arms of the state in bas-relief. Within the entrance is a vestibule, with rooms for the boards of commissioners on either side. Beyond the vestibule is a large reception hall flanked by parlors for women and men. Back of these parlors are toilet and retiring rooms. On

the second floor front are two committee rooms, and the balance of the floor constitutes an assembly room and reception hall, 34 by 76 feet in size. There are four large fire-places in the building, two on each floor, with very handsome carved wood mantels. The building has a ground area of 58 by 123 feet, including the semi-circular verandas on the north and south.

Architect, J. S. Silsbee, of Chicago; contractors, Thomas J. Miller, of Parkersburg, Va.; cost, \$20,000.

Wisconsin—^{* *}In architecture, this building represents the Wisconsin home, being designed in no special style. All the visible material comes from Wisconsin. The exterior is of Ashland brown stone, Menomonee pressed brick, and hard woods from various sections of the state. The roof is covered with dimension shingles. The window glass is plate. It is practically three stories high, but apparently only two, one story being in the roof. Its ground area is 80 by 90 feet, exclusive of the verandas on the east and west, which are 18 feet wide. The semi-circular verandas on the north and south are entered only from the interior of the building. The second and third stories have verandas on the east and west. The main entrance faces the east and is 18 feet wide. The interior is finished entirely in oiled hard wood. The first floor is tiled and the ceiling is paneled in hard wood. On this floor are three fire-places, with mantels in oak and maple. The first floor has a large reception room, men's and women's parlors and toilet rooms, an intelligence office and a post office. The second floor has a historical room, and offices for the commissioners. On the west side of the floor is a large stained glass window, presented by the city of West Superior. On this floor are two mantels in pressed brick. The third floor has eight bedrooms.

Architect, William Waters, of Oshkosh; contractors, Houle Bros., of Oshkosh; cost, \$30,000.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

A strip of land 600 feet wide and seven-eighths of a mile long, between 59th and 60th streets, containing 80 acres, connecting Jackson and Washington parks. In this section of the Exposition site will be located all the amusements and other attractions of the Fair, outside the main exhibition buildings. The following concessions will operate in the Midway Plaisance:

Austrian Village—Represents a section of a street in old Vienna, called "Der Graben." The character of this concession is similar to that of the German Village.

Bohemian Glass Factory—The entire process of making the celebrated Bohemian glassware will be shown, the workmen being native Bohemians. The building is a reproduction of the native factories.

Captive Balloon—Has a capacity of carrying from twelve to twenty people to a height of 1,500 feet. The latest machinery known to aerial navigation will be introduced in connection with this balloon, and it is also proposed to demonstrate to what practical uses balloons can be put.

Dahomey Village—Consists of a settlement of from thirty to sixty natives, of both sexes, including a king and several chiefs. It is the purpose that these people shall perform their various dances, give their war-cries, and perform such rites and ceremonies as are peculiar to them.

They will also have the privilege of selling such native merchandise as they may produce. This will consist of hand-made carvings, utensils of warfare and domestic utility.

Dutch Settlement—Is a practical demonstration of the habits and customs of the people of the South Sea Islands. The natives will sell their manufactured articles, and give entertainments peculiar to their race.

East India Settlement—Similar in character to the Dutch settlement. Natives will show their mode of living, will sell their wares, and typical jugglers and snake-charmers will perform.

Ferris Wheel—This attraction is a wheel, 250 feet in diameter, swung on an axle, which rests upon towers 135 feet

high. The purpose of the wheel is that there shall be hung from it, at different points on the perimeter, cars similar in character to those used in elevators, the lowest car resting on the ground as the people get into it. The wheel is then started in motion and the people make the complete circuit of 250 feet.

The weight of this revolving mass is 2,300 tons.

German Village—Consists of a group of houses representative of a German village of the present time, and, in connection with this, a German town of mediæval times. There are the houses of the Upper Bavarian mountains, the houses of the Black Forest, the Hessian and Altenburg house of Silesian Bauern, representing the middle Germans, the Westphalien Hof, the Lower Saxons, the Halighaus, the Friesen, and the house from the Spreewald and Niederdeutsche. All are combined in a village. In the various houses is installed original household furniture, so characteristic as to be readily distinguished as belonging to particular tribes.

Hagenbeck Animal Show—This exhibit comes from Germany. Mr. Hagenbeck has a trained troupe of from sixty to ninety animals, including lions, tigers, dogs, cattle, horses, elephants, etc., at play about the cage. They go through many athletic performances, which can be believed only after it has been seen. Mr. Hagenbeck is recognized all over Europe as pre-eminently the leader in the domestication of wild animals.

Ice Railway—The railway is built on an incline, and is a practical summer toboggan slide. The ice which covers the surface of the incline is made and perpetuated by machinery.

Irish Industries—An exhibit of the Irish cottage industries. There is in connection with this a reproduction of the ruins of Donegal Castle, making habitable such rooms as may be possible without destroying the historical beauty of the ruins. The purpose is to demonstrate the progress of the cottage industries of Ireland.

Japanese Bazaars—Show the Japanese people, their customs and merchandise. The bazaars are operated under contract with the Imperial Japanese Commission.

Libbey Glass Exhibit—The company will demonstrate the production of glassware, except plate and window glass. Between fifty and seventy-five of the best cutters from the Toledo and Findlay shops will be employed. The building will be largely constructed of glass, and the exterior set with prisms of cut glass, like great diamonds. The plant has a sixteen-pit furnace, cutting, etching, engraving, and decorating shops, and a great display of glassware, which will be for sale.

Minaret Tower—A reproduction of a Turkish structure, the concession being operated by Turks. Among the attractions here is a silver bed, once owned by a Sultan. It is said to weigh two tons and to be composed of 2,000 pieces. There will also be shown an immense embroidered tent, once owned by a Shah of Persia.

Moorish Palace—This building will be in design after the style of old Moorish temples, the remains of which are still found in some portions of Spain and Northern Africa. It is proposed to introduce into this building various novelties in the line of illusions, camera obscura, etc. There is also a restaurant, which will be capable of seating 500 people. One of the great attractions in this building is the exhibit of \$1,000,000 in gold coins.

Morocco—Similar to the other national sections.

Natatorium—The building is 190 to 250 feet, and has a large swimming pool. There is a café and bakery in connection with the natatorium.

Nursery Exhibit—This is the final exhibit in the Plaisance, occupying about five acres in the western end of the tract. It will be sought here to show the most artistic effects possible in a combination of flowers and shrubbery.

Panorama of the Bernese Alps—Shows the scenery of the Alps, and in connection with this feature is an exhibition of the manufactured products of the country.

Panorama of the Volcano of Kilauea—This volcano is supposed to have the greatest crater in existence. The visitor is taken to an island in the center of the crater, and, while surrounded by a sea of fire, views the scenery around the volcano.

Pompeiiian House—A reproduction of a typical house of ancient Pompeii. Installed

in the house is an exhibit of articles gathered from the excavated ruins of the ancient city.

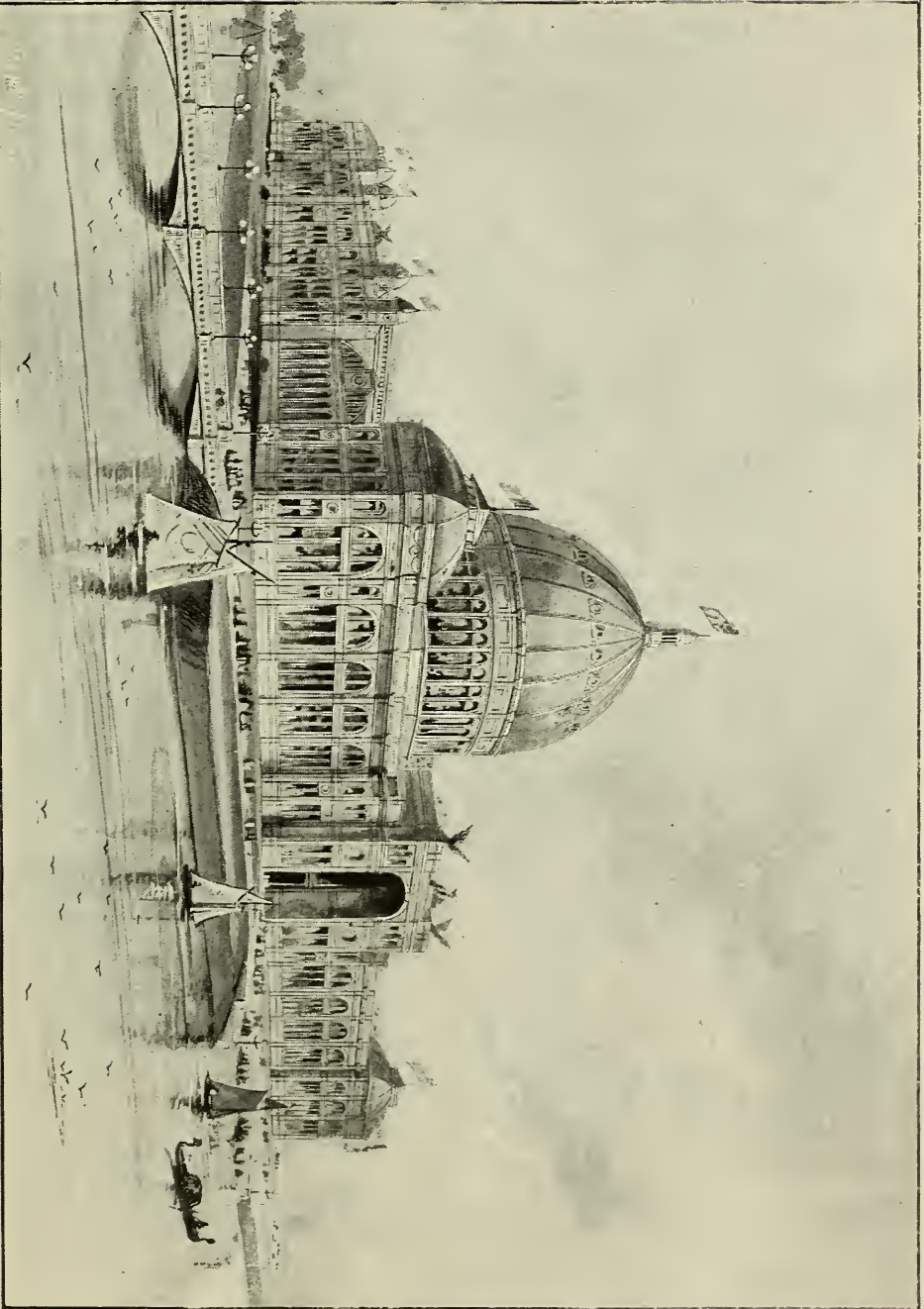
Sliding Railway—On the southern edge of the Plaisance and extending its entire length. It is a French invention, and was first given a practical demonstration in the Paris Exposition of 1889. It is an elevated road, the cars having no wheels. The rail is eight inches wide, the substitute for the wheel being a shoe, which sets over the side of the rail, and is practically water-tight. Immediately behind each shoe is a pipe connection, in which is water under a pressure of about 150 pounds. This water is forced under the shoe, and produces a film which raises the entire train about 1-16 of an inch from the rail. Connected with every second car is a turbine motor, which gets its water-power from the same source as does the pipe connecting with the shoe. The power is delivered from a main pipe, extending the extreme length of the road, and lying under the track in sections of fifty feet; that is, the application power is changed at every interval of that distance. The speed claimed by the inventors is 120 to 160 miles per hour.

Street in Cairo—The street is constituted in reproductions of historic buildings in the Egyptian city. Shops, mosques, a theatre, a dancing hall, etc., are installed in the buildings. The customs of the people are shown, many attractions peculiar to Arabia and the Soudan are introduced, and curiosities from the museums in Cairo and Alexandria are exhibited.

Tower of Babel—Height, 400 feet; diameter at base, 100 feet. The ascent of the tower is made by a double track, circular electric railway, by elevators, and by a broad walk. At the top a chime of bells is installed, and meteorological experiments are conducted.

Tunisian and Algerian Section—Typical people of Northern Africa show here their mode of life, their amusements, and their manufacture. Several tribes are represented, each having its chief or sheik. The minaret tower is in this section.

Turkish Village—A reproduction of one of the old street squares in Stamboul. The people and the goods of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia are shown. Entertainments peculiar to the people are given.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Admission Fee—25 cents during period of construction; 50 cents during the Exposition, from May 1 to October 30, 1893.

Area of Buildings—The total exhibition area under roof of all the buildings erected by the Exposition company is 199.9 acres. Of this, about 50 acres are in galleries, and 40 acres in the live-stock sheds.

Area of the Grounds—633 acres. Of this, 80 acres are in the Midway Plaisance and 553 acres in Jackson Park. There are available for buildings 556 acres, there being 77 acres in the wooded island and the interior water-ways.

Board of Architects—Richard M. Hunt, Administration building; W. L. B. Jenney, Horticulture building; McKim, Mead & White, Agriculture building; Adler & Sullivan, Transportation building; George B. Post, Manufactures building; Henry Ives Cobb, Fisheries building; Peabody & Stearns, Machinery building; S. S. Beman, Mines and Mining building; Van Brunt & Howe, Electricity building; C. B. Atwood, Designer-in-Chief of the Construction Department, is the architect of the Peristyle, Music Hall and Casino, the Fine Arts, Forestry, and Dairy buildings, and the Terminal Railway Station. Miss Sophia B. Hayden is architect of the Woman's building.

Boats—The interior water-ways of the ground will be equipped with speedy small boats for pleasure and transportation purposes. The boats will be driven by steam and electric power. Every principal building on the grounds can be reached by water, and there is an ornamental landing for each. There will be in the service a fleet of forty electric launches, carrying twenty-five people each. These will be known as "omnibus" boats, making round trips of the water-ways and touching at each landing. A fleet of twenty "express" boats will make round trips, stopping only at each end of the route. A fleet of twenty

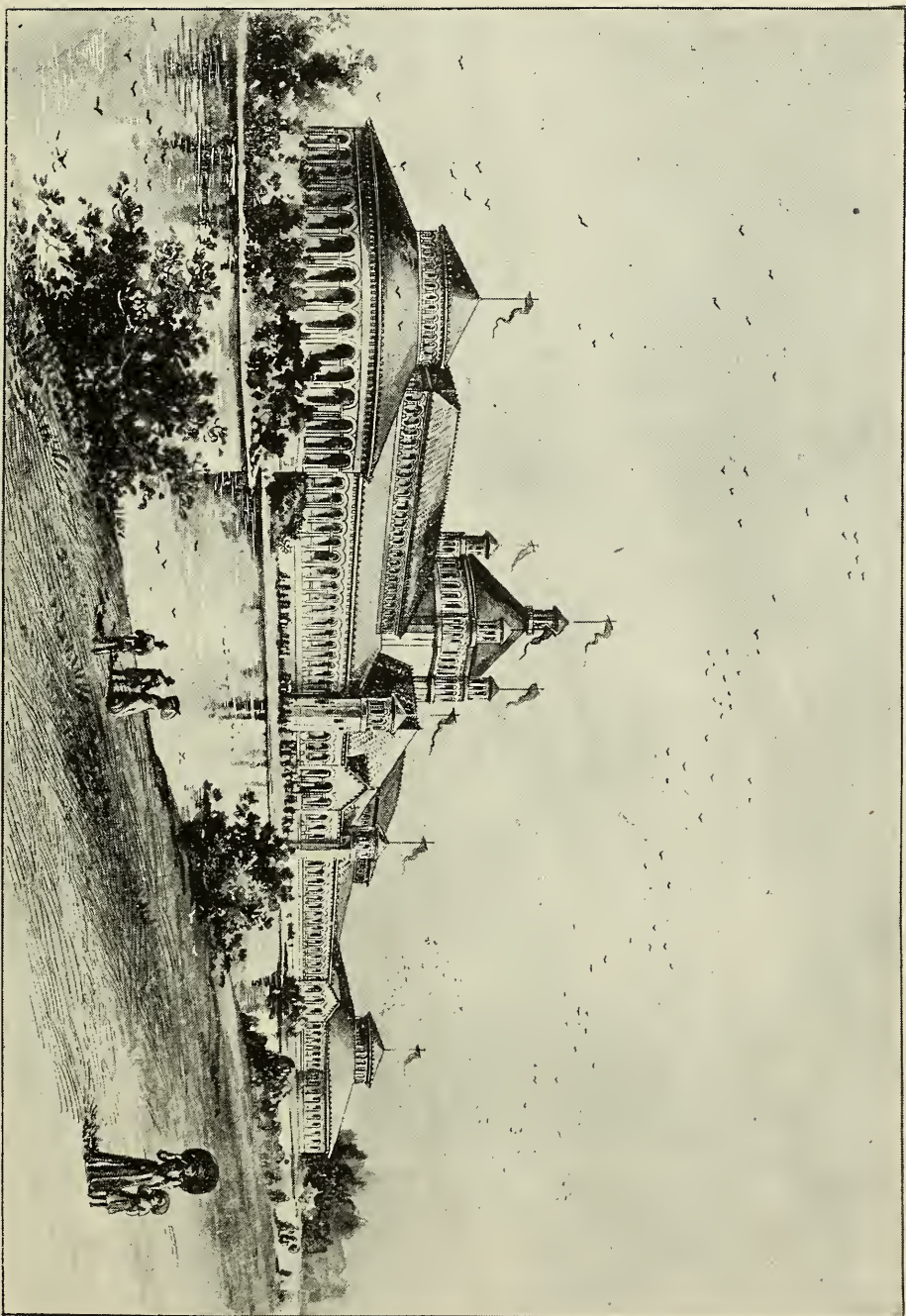
50-foot steam launches will ply in Lake Michigan, entering the grounds at the upper and lower inlets to the interior water-ways. On the interior water-ways, also, there will be a fleet of gondolas, manned by picturesque Venetians. These boats can be hailed at any point and engaged for time service, similar to the street cab. All Exposition boats are under the direction of Captain Arthur H. Clark, with title of commodore.

Building Material—In the erection of the Exposition buildings, it is estimated 75,000,000 feet of lumber are required. This represents 5,000 acres of standing trees. The structural iron and steel required is 20,000 tons.

Bureau of Public Comfort—An official department of the Exposition, acting under the direction and control of the Ways and Means Committee. Its purpose is to provide rooms and lodgings (without meals) for visitors to the Exposition in 1893, in hotels, boarding-houses, and private residences. The bureau, acting as agent, on the payment of a fee, engages rooms for the visitor for any period of the Exposition. In October the bureau had listed above 8,000 rooms. During the Fair, the bureau will have charge of the Casino building, on the Exposition grounds, and will control the stationery, shoe-blackening, and baggage-checking privileges.

Columbian Guards—A military organization, under the control and direction of the Exposition company, and having no connection with the city police department. The guards are under command of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, whose title in the guards is commandant. The guards do police and fire-patrol duty inside the grounds. The force increases in number as the construction work progresses. In October, 1892, it numbered about 350 men. In May, 1893, it will probably number 2,000 men.

Cost of Exposition—The total cost of the Exposition to its close, and the winding up of its affairs, is estimated



FISHERIES BUILDING.

at \$22,000,000. The cost of the buildings is estimated at \$8,000,000.

Electricity—17,000 horse-power for electric lighting is provided for the Exposition. This is three times the electric lighting power in use in Chicago, and ten times that provided for the Paris Exhibition of 1889. There is 9,000 horse-power for incandescent lights, 5,000 for arc lights, and 3,000 for machinery power. This supplies 93,000 incandescent lights and 5,000 arc lights. The buildings provided with electric power are: Mines, Electricity, Agriculture, Transportation, and Manufactures. The electric plant cost \$1,000,000.

Esquiman Village—Is located just within and north of the 57th Street entrance on the shore of the north pond. The village will consist of a Moravian chapel and twelve huts, occupied by sixty-one natives of Labrador—men, women, and children. The native dogs, sledges, tools, and implements will be shown. The people will demonstrate their domestic life and manufacture and sell goods. The men will give exhibitions of skill in handling canoes on the water of the pond. This feature of the fair is a concession, and a fee will be charged for admission.

Fire Department—During the construction work consists of eighteen men, three engine houses, three two-horse engines, one one-horse engine, one sixty-gallon hand tank (at the Forestry building), twenty-six hose carts, with 13,250 feet of hose, and 470 chemical hand extinguishers. The fire pressure is 100 pounds to the square inch, supplied by the engines in the temporary power house. In the complete system of fire protection, there will be in each building a water stand-pipe, extending from the ground to the roof. Attached to the pipe on each floor, gallery, and roof is a reel of hose which throws water automatically with the unreeling of the hose. During the installation of exhibits, and during the Fair, there will be a fire patrol on every floor, gallery, and roof. The city fire department is at the call of the Exposition force.

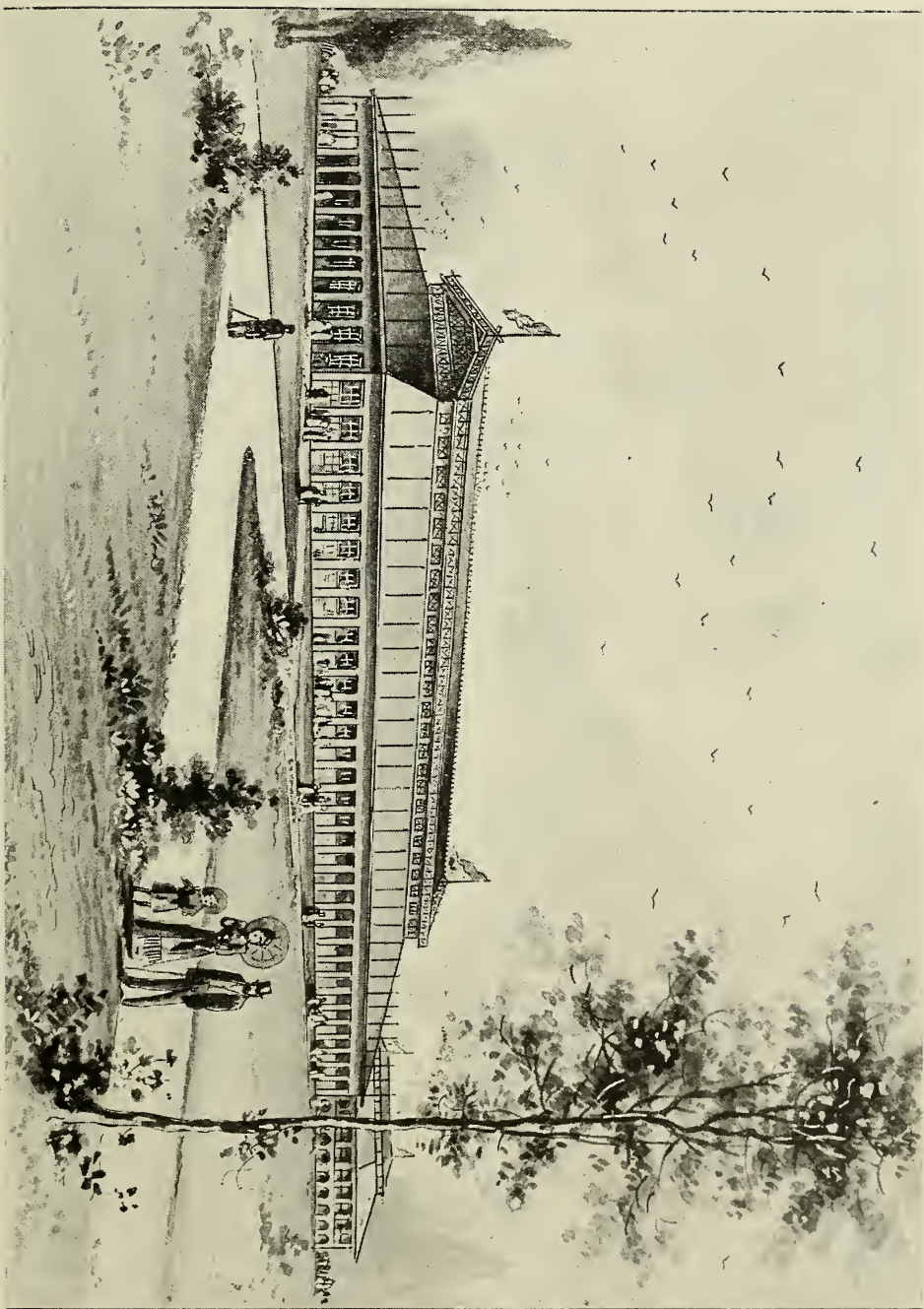
Flowers—There will be displays of flowers in all parts of the grounds, but particularly around the Horticulture building and on the Wooded Island. Here will be the rose garden, with more than 50,000 rose-bushes in it. Here also will be every variety of flowering shrub and tree,

with aquatic plants along the lagoon shores. There will be a "procession" of flowers throughout the six months of the Fair, special attention being devoted to each in its season. The Fair will open in May with 1,000,000 tulips in bloom around the Horticulture building, and will close in October with a great chrysanthemum show. Inside the Horticulture building, the Fair will open with the greatest show of orchids ever seen.

Foreign Buildings—Nearly all the great nations of the earth will erect special buildings on the ground. Many of them will be reproductions of world-renowned structures.

Foreign Participation—The following nations and colonies will be represented:

Argentine Republic.....	\$100,000
Austria.....	102,300
Hungary.....	
Belgium.....	57,900
Bolivia.....	30,700
Brazil.....	600,000
Bulgaria.....	
China.....	500,000
Chile.....	
Colombia.....	100,000
Congo.....	
Costa Rica.....	150,000
Denmark.....	67,000
Danish West Indies.....	1,200
Ecuador.....	125,000
Egypt.....	
France.....	733,400
Algeria.....	
French Guiana.....	
French India.....	
New Caledonia.....	
Tunis.....	
Germany.....	690,200
Great Britain.....	291,990
Bahamas.....	
Barbadoes.....	5,840
Bermuda.....	2,920
British Guiana.....	25,000
British Honduras.....	7,500
Canada.....	100,000
Cape Colony.....	50,000
Ceylon.....	65,600
Fiji.....	
India.....	
Jamaica.....	24,333
Leeward Islands.....	6,000
Malta.....	
Mashonaland.....	
Mauritius.....	
Newfoundland.....	



FORESTRY BUILDING.

New South Wales	\$243,325
New Zealand	27,500
Queensland	
South Australia	
Straits Settlements	
Tasmania	10,000
Trinidad	15,000
Victoria	97,330
West Australia	
Greece	57,900
Guatemala	200,000
Hawaii	
Hayti	25,000
Honduras	20,000
Italy	
Erythria	
Japan	630,765
Korea	
Liberia	
Madagascar	
Mexico	50,000
Morocco	150,000
Netherlands	
Dutch Guiana	10,000
Dutch West Indies	5,000
Nicaragua	30,000
Norway	56,280
Orange Free State	7,500
Paraguay	100,000
Persia	
Peru	140,000
Portugal	
Madeira	
Roumania	
Russia	31,850
Salvador	12,500
San Domingo	25,000
Servia	
Siam	
Spain	14,000
Cuba	25,000
Porto Rico	
Sweden	53,600
Switzerland	23,160
Transvaal	
Turkey	17,466
Uruguay	24,000
Venezuela	

Total.....\$5,956,449

Fifty nations.

Thirty-seven colonies.

Grading and Dredging—In this preparatory work, about 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth were handled. The work began in February, 1891, and was finished the following July. Cost, \$495,000. The ground was originally a series of sand-ridges, covered with scrub oak trees.

Insurance—Fire insurance to the amount of 80 per cent. of the full value of all its property is carried by the Exposition company. The amount carried increases as the work of construction proceeds. When the buildings are finished the amount of insurance will be about \$6,000,000. The Exposition Company will insure only its own property, or property held by it in trust, so that the amount of insurance will probably never be greater than \$15,000,000.

Interior Water-ways—Include eight divisions of water within the grounds, connecting with one another. The "Basin" extends east from the Administration building to Lake Michigan. It contains 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The "south canal"—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres—extends south from the head of the Basin. The "north canal"—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres—extends north from the head of the Basin. The lagoon around the Wooded Island contains 23 acres. The lagoon north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, containing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The lagoon south of the Agricultural building contains 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The lake south of the Fine Arts building, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The pond in the north part of the grounds contains 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total area of interior water-ways, 61 acres.

Medical and Surgical Bureau—A model hospital, fully equipped, is in operation, where visitors and employees requiring treatment are given the best. The hospital building is near the 62d street entrance. The bureau is in charge of Dr. J. E. Owens, medical director, with Drs. Norton R. Yeager, S. C. Plummer, G. P. Marquis, and W. H. Allport in active charge.

Officers of the World's Columbian Commission—President, Thomas W. Palmer; Secretary, John T. Dickinson; Director-General, Geo. R. Davis.

DEPARTMENT CHIEFS—Agriculture, W. I. Buchanan; Horticulture, John M. Samuels; Live-stock, Eber W. Cottrell; Fish and Fisheries, John W. Collins; Mines and Mining, F. J. V. Skiff; Machinery, L. W. Robinson; Transportation, W. A. Smith; Manufactures, James Allison; Electricity, John P. Barrett; Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives; Liberal Arts, S. H. Peabody; Ethnology, F. W. Putnam; Forestry, W. I. Buchanan, in charge; Publicity and Promotion, Moses P. Handy; Foreign Affairs, Walker Fearn;

Secretary of Installation, Joseph Hirst; Traffic Manager, E. E. Jaycox.

President of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer; Secretary, Mrs. Susan Gale Cook.

Officers of the World's Columbian Exposition—President, H. N. Higinbotham; First Vice-President, Ferd. W. Peck; Second Vice-President, R. A. Waller; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger; Auditor, W. K. Ackerman; Secretary, H. O. Edmonds; Attorney, W. K. Carlisle; Traffic Manager, E. E. Jaycox; Director of Works, D. H. Burnham.

The powers of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition are vested in the Council of Administration. Its members are H. N. Higinbotham and Chas. H. Schwab, representing the World's Columbian Exposition, and J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia and Geo. V. Massey, of Delaware, representing the World's Columbian Commission.

Power—24,000 horse-power of steam is provided for the Exposition. The engines are in the power house outside of Machinery Hall, and one of them is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine. Oil will be used for fuel. The boilers present a solid bank 600 feet long. Of the 24,000 horse-power, 17,000 is provided for electricity.

Restaurants—During the Exposition there will be restaurants and dining-rooms in all the main buildings. There will be a dairy lunch in the Dairy building, and a railroad lunch-counter in the Transportation building. There will be six restaurant buildings on the esplanade facing the Manufactures building on the lake shore. The capacity of the restaurants will be about 30,000 persons per hour.

Staff—A composition of plaster, cement, and hemp, or similar fiber. All the Exposition buildings, and many of the state buildings, will be covered with staff. It is lighter than wood, is fire-proof, water-proof, and, if kept painted, will last many years. The architectural and sculptural designs in the covering of the buildings are first modeled in clay, from which model molds are made, and the staff covering is then cast very much as iron is cast. Staff has been used for more than 100 years as a covering for buildings, notably in South America. The amount of this work on the main

Exposition buildings is equal to the covering of one wall of a four-story building fifteen miles long.

State Participation—All States and Territories will participate in the Exposition. The following thirty-one states and two territories have made appropriations through their legislatures:

Arizona.....	\$ 30,000
California.....	300,000
Colorado ..	100,000
Delaware.....	10,000
Idaho.....	20,000
Illinois.....	500,000
Indiana.....	75,000
Iowa.....	130,000
Kentucky.....	100,000
Louisiana.....	36,000
Maine.....	40,000
Maryland.....	60,000
Massachusetts.....	150,000
Michigan.....	100,000
Minnesota.....	50,000
Missouri.....	150,000
Montana.....	50,000
Nebraska.....	50,000
New Hampshire.....	25,000
New Jersey.....	70,000
New Mexico.....	25,000
New York.....	300,000
North Carolina.....	25,000
North Dakota.....	25,000
Ohio.....	125,000
Pennsylvania.....	300,000
Rhode Island...	50,000
Vermont.....	15,000
Virginia.....	25,000
Washington.....	100,000
West Virginia.....	40,000
Wisconsin.....	65,000
Wyoming.....	30,000

Total.....\$3,441,000

The following eight states are raising funds by stock subscriptions:

Alabama.....	\$ 20,000
Arkansas.....	40,000
Florida.....	50,000
Georgia.....	100,000
Kansas.....	100,000
Oregon.....	50,000
South Dakota.....	25,000
Texas.....	30,000

Total.....\$415,000

The states which have made appropriations, many of them, are raising additional amounts to expend upon their representation at the Fair. These addi-

tional amounts aggregate more than \$750,000. The total expenditure by the states and territories will be nearly \$5,000,000.

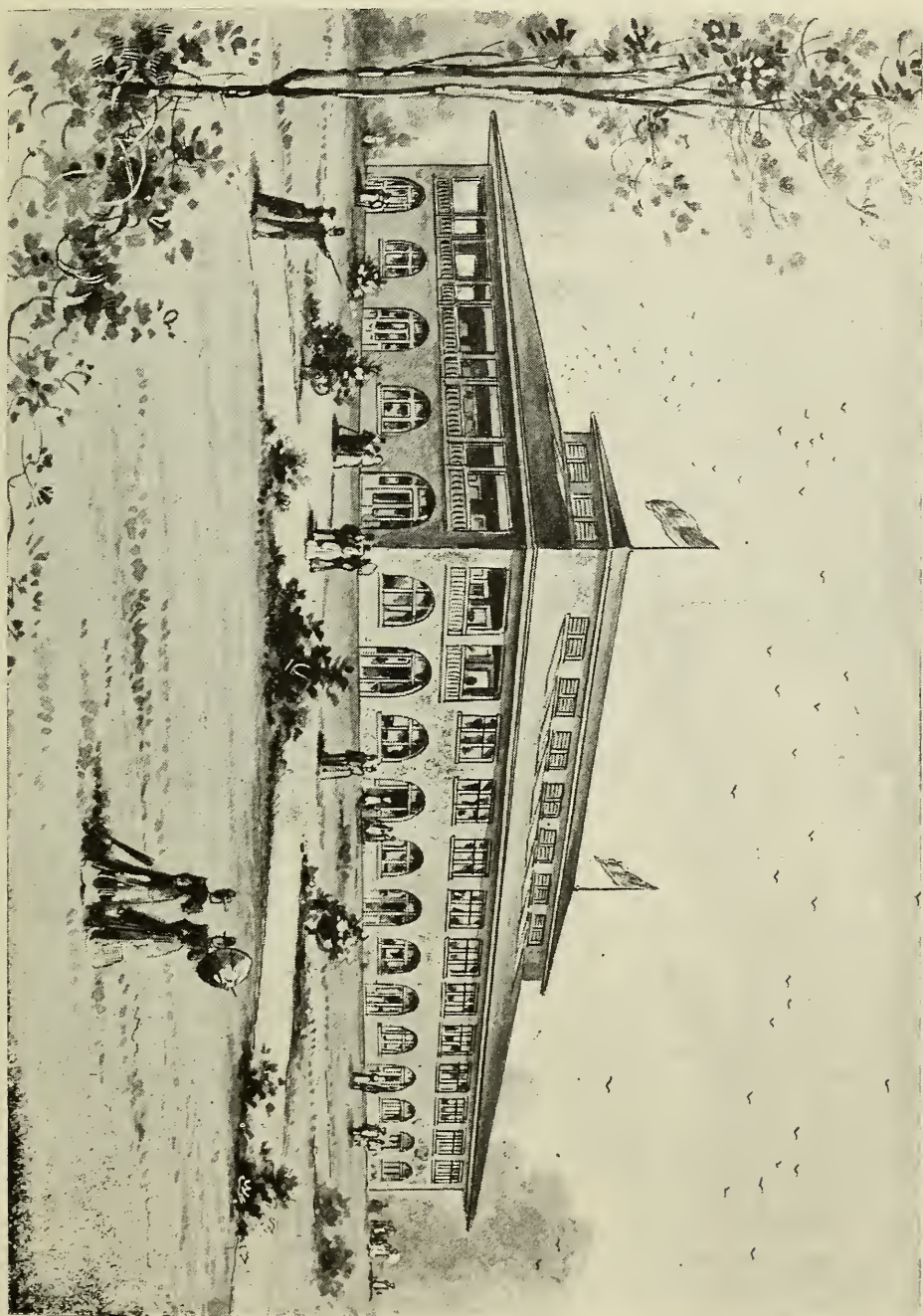
Statue of the Republic—By Daniel C. French. The statue is 65 feet high, and stands on a pedestal 40 feet high, at the entrance to the basin from Lake Michigan.

Stock Exhibit—In the extreme south part of the grounds. The buildings provided are sheds, covering 40 acres; a pavilion 280 by 440 feet, containing a show ring and amphitheater for spectators; and three buildings for special animals and exhibits, each building being 65 by 200 feet. The total cost of the buildings for live-stock is \$335,000.

World's Columbian Exposition—The World's Columbian Exposition was created by act of Congress, April 25, 1890. The President of the United States, on December 24, 1890, proclaimed the Exposition to the world, and invited foreign nations to participate.

World's Congress Auxiliary—The object of the Auxiliary is to convene at Chicago, during the Exposition season of 1893, a series of World's Congresses in all departments of thought. It

has been recognized by the Government of the United States as the appropriate agency through which to conduct this important work, and its official announcement has been sent to foreign countries by the Secretary of State. The work has been divided into seventeen great departments: Agriculture, Art, Commerce and Finance, Education, Engineering, Government, Literature, Labor, Medicine, Moral and Social Reform, Music, Public Press, Religion, Science and Philosophy, Temperance, Sunday Rest, and a General Department embracing congresses not otherwise assigned. These general departments have been divided into more than 100 divisions, in each of which a congress is to be held. Each division has its own local committee of arrangements. Nearly all of the world's great thinkers, writers, and speakers have accepted an invitation to participate in these congresses. The meetings for the most part, will be held in the Art Institute to be erected on the Lake Front Park. The officers of the auxiliary are C. C. Bonney, president; Thos. B. Bryan, vice-president; Lyman J. Gage, treasurer; Benj. Butterworth, secretary; Clarence E. Young, assistant secretary.



DAIRY BUILDING.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

October 20, 21, and 22, 1892.

Dignity, impressiveness, and splendor will characterize the ceremonies of dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Never before in the history of the United States has such a distinguished company assembled for any purpose as will grace the occasion when the palatial edifices of the Fair will be dedicated by the President of the United States. Acceptances to the invitations sent out give assurance that there will be present President Harrison and his Cabinet, Vice-President Morton, the Supreme Court of the United States, the foreign diplomatic corps, almost the entire Senate and House of Representatives, ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, the Governors of nearly all of the States and Territories with their official staffs, many specially commissioned representatives of foreign countries, the high officers of the army and navy, and thousands of the most distinguished citizens of the several states of the Union.

Preparations of elaborate description have been made for the great event. By concerted action of citizens, the streets and buildings of the city, particularly in the business center and in the direction of the Exposition grounds, will be tastefully and profusely decorated. Several changes have recently been made in the programme of ceremonies first arranged, one of the more important being the elimination of the proposed water pageant. "The Procession of the Centuries," with its twenty-four symbolical floats. The main features of the programme, as finally agreed upon, are the following:

Wednesday, October 19.

In the evening the citizens of Chicago will tender a grand reception and banquet, at the Auditorium Hotel, to President Harrison. An orchestra of sixty musicians will render the programme of dances, and a military band will give the promenade music. Mandolin orchestras will play in the banquet-halls.

Thursday, October 20.

An imposing procession, indicative of peace, prosperity, and patriotism, participated in by fraternal and other civic organizations, will march through the business portion of the city, and be reviewed by President Harrison and other distinguished persons. The parade will be under the direction of Gen. Joseph Stockton of Chicago. Applications for positions have been received from a sufficient number of societies to warrant the estimate that 80,000 people will be in line. Gen. Miles, Grand Marshal of the parade, has announced the line of march to be as follows: The procession will form on Congress street and streets south of it intersecting Michigan avenue. The column will move north along Michigan avenue about 10 o'clock. When Adams street is reached the line will be west to Wabash avenue, north to Lake street, west to State street, south to Adams street, and west to the reviewing stand, which will be in front of the post office, to Franklin street, south to Jackson, and east to State street. The procession will march a few blocks south and then disperse.

The night of October 20th Col. Henry L. Turner will give a reception and ball to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Reserve, National Guard, and Loyal Legion. The entertainment will be held in the First Regiment armory, Michigan avenue and 16th street.

On the same evening the Fellowship Club will give a dinner to President Harrison and other distinguished guests.

Friday, October 21.

This will be Dedication Day proper, and the National Salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies. The procession of invited guests will be formed near the Auditorium Hotel, on Michigan avenue, and proceed southward to Jackson Park in the following order:

1. Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition.

2. The Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the President of the Centennial Commission of 1876, at Philadelphia, and the Director-General thereof

3. The President of the United States, the President of the World's Columbian Commission, and the President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

4. The Vice-President of the United States, the Vice-President of the World's Columbian Commission, and the Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

5. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury.

6. The Secretary of War and the Attorney-General of the United States.

7. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy.

8. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

9. The Diplomatic Corps.

10. The Supreme Court of the United States.

11. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Mayor of Chicago.

12. Ex-President Hayes; escort, the Hon. John Sherman, Lyman J. Gage, ex-President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

13. Ex-President Cleveland; escort, ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, and W. T. Baker, ex-President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

14. The Senate of the United States, headed by the President pro tem.

15. The House of Representatives.

16. The Army of the United States

17. The Navy of the United States.

18. The governors and their staffs of the states and territories of the United States.

19. Ex Cabinet officers.

20. The orators and chaplains.

21. Commissioners of foreign governments to the World's Columbian Exposition.

22. Consuls from foreign governments.

23. The World's Columbian Commissioners, headed by the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Vice-Presidents thereof.

24. The Board of Lady Managers, headed by the President thereof.

25. One woman to represent each one of the thirteen original states.

26. Board of Directors of the World's

Columbian Exposition, headed by the Second Vice-President thereof, and the Director of Works.

27. Board of Management United States Government Exhibits.

28. The Department Chiefs.

29. The Staff Officers of the Director of Works.

30. The City Council of Chicago.

This procession, escorted by United States cavalry and light artillery, will proceed south on Michigan avenue to 29th street, where it will receive the President of the United States; after which it will proceed south on Michigan avenue to 35th street, thence east on 35th street to Grand boulevard; thence to Washington Park, where it will be formed in parallel lines on the west side of the parade grounds of the park

When forming at the Auditorium the mounted troops that are to act as escorts to the governors of states and territories, and that will accompany them from the Auditorium to Washington Park, will take their position in the rear of the staff of the governor whom they escort, and, when the line of march is taken up, will proceed in their proper positions.

The national and state troops will have been formed in the meantime by brigades in line of masses on the east side of the field at Washington Park. As the President approaches the grounds, the President's salute will be fired, and on his taking his position opposite the center of the line the commands will change direction by the left flank, forming columns, and pass in review in the usual order, except that the distance in column will be that in mass. The "present" by the command and the ride around the line will be dispensed with, owing to the limited time. The troops having passed in review will then become the escort of honor for the entire procession, and will continue the march via 57th street to the Exposition grounds, thence to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, where the troops will take positions assigned them, the officials occupying the platform prepared for them. As the President's carriage passes through the Exposition grounds, a battery on the Lake Front will fire the national salute.

Programme in the Building.

At 12:30 o'clock the following programme of exercises will take place in the

Manufactures building, under the Director General as master of ceremonies.

1. "Columbian March," composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge.

2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., L.L.D., of California.

3. Introductory address by the Director-General.

4. Address of welcome and tender of the freedom of the City of Chicago by Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.

5. Selected recitation from the Dedicatory Ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago; music by G. W. Chadwick of Boston; reading by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne.

6. Presentation by the Director of Works of the Master Artists of the Exposition of the World's Columbian Exposition, and award to them of special commemorative medals.

7. Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling"—Haydn.

8. Address—"Work of the Board of Lady Managers"—Mrs. Bertha Palmer, President.

9. Tender of the buildings on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition by the President thereof to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.

10. Presentation of the buildings by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States for dedication.

11. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.

12. "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah"—Handel.

13. "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

14. Columbian oration—Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

15. Prayer by his Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

16. Chorus—"In Praise of God"—Beethoven.

17. Benediction by the Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.

18. National salute.

The night of October 21 there will be a display of fireworks in Washington, Garfield, and Lincoln Parks instead of in Jackson Park, as at first intended.

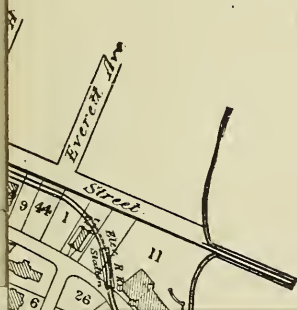
Inaugural ceremonies in connection with the World's Congress Auxiliary will also take place the night of October 21 at the Auditorium. President Harrison will be the honorary chairman for the occasion, and Archbishop Ireland will deliver the oration.

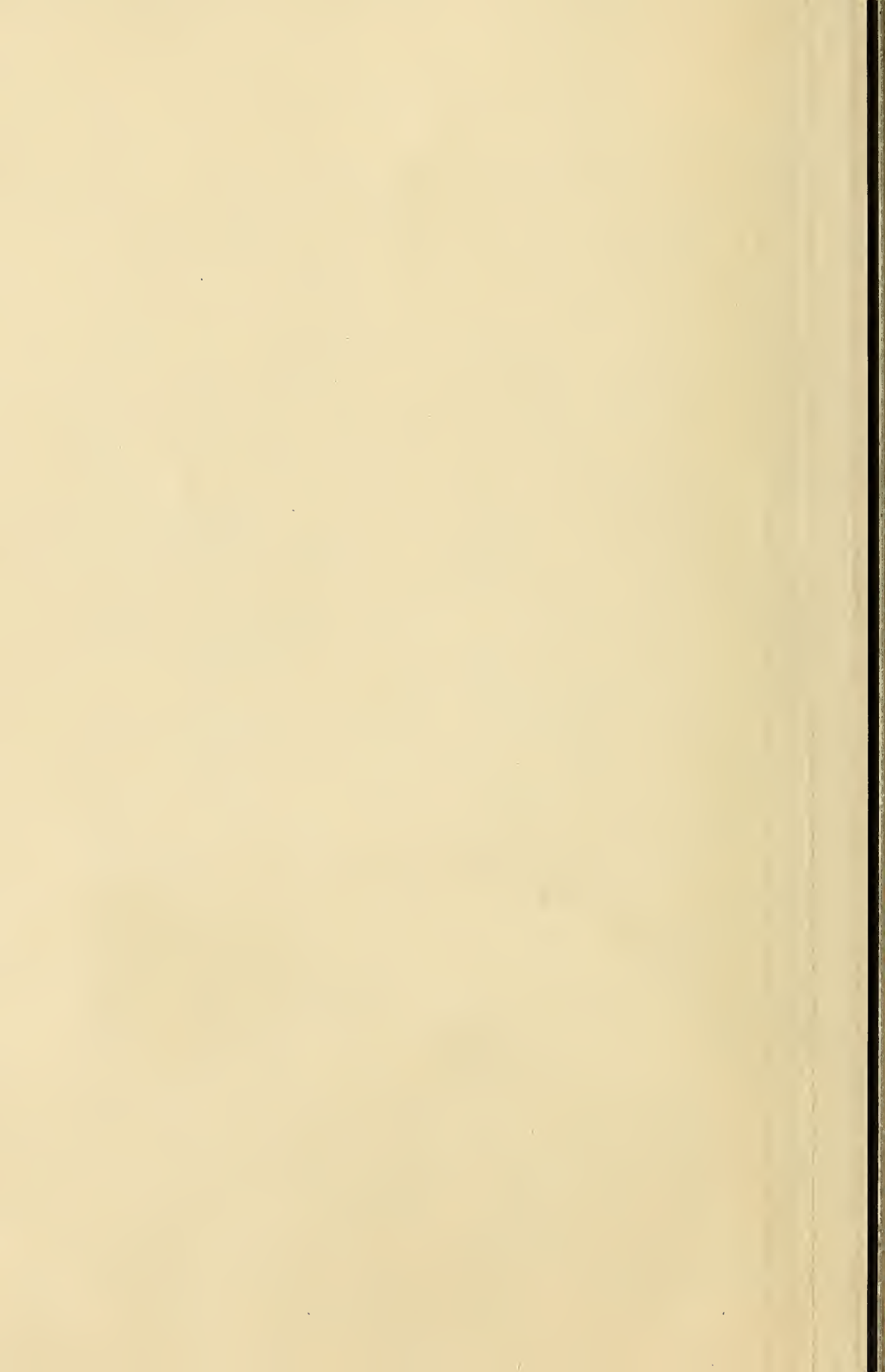
Saturday, October 22.

The dedication ceremonies will conclude on Saturday with the dedication of a number of the state buildings in Jackson Park, and military maneuvers in Washington Park.

No admission fee will be charged for any part of the dedicatory exercises. Admission to Jackson Park on Dedication Day, however, will be by invitation only, the authorities having reluctantly concluded that safety to life and to the Exposition property, and the comfort and consideration to which the distinguished guests are entitled, preclude the possibility of admitting the general public.

Arrangements have been made for seating 90,000 people in the Manufactures building, and room for 35,000 more people will be provided. There will be 15,000 reserved seats for specially invited persons, whose tickets will indicate the portions of the hall where good. All other ticket-holders, excepting 2,500 distinguished guests, will occupy seats in the order of first come first served. Accommodations have been provided for all expected representatives of the American and foreign press.





Key to Midway Plaisance

- N^o 1 Depot
 2 Nursery Exhibit
 3 Dahomey Village 150 x 185
 4 Captive Balloon 205 x 225
 5 Austrian Village 185 x 310
 6 Indian Village
 7 American or Ind. Village
 8 Chinese Village and Theatre 150 x 225
 9 Chinese Tea House 55 x 100
 10 Morocco Exhibits 150 x 150
 11 Panorama of Volcano Kilauoeu 335 x 225
 12 Roman House
 13 Ice Railway 60 x 400
 14 French Cider Press 40 x 50
 15 Ferris Wheel
 16 Algeria & Tunis 165 x 280
 17 Fire & Guard Station
 18 Street in Cairo 225 x 351
 19 Moorish Palace
 20 Turkish Village 190 x 450

- N^o 21 German Village 125 x 180
 22 Panorama of Bernese Alps
 23 Natarium
 24 Dutch Settlement
 25 Japanese Bazaar
 26 Regent's Animal Show
 27 R. R. Station
 28 Venice Murano Co.
 29 Libby Glass Co.
 30 Bohemian Glass Co.
 31 Circular R. R. Tower
 32 Adam's Express Co.
 33 Exhibit of Irish Industries
 34 Model St. Peter
 35 National Hungarian Orpheum
 36 Persian Concession

MAP OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT JACKSON PARK, MIDWAY PLAISANCE, CHICAGO, ILL. U.S.A. 1893

Scale 100 1000 FT.

Issued by the Department of Surveys and Grades.
 H. Heinze Chief Draughtsman.
 J. W. Alvord Chief Engineer.

KEY TO

State Sites and Buildings

- N^o 1 Arizona
 2 Arkansas
 3 California
 4 Colorado
 5 Connecticut
 6 Delaware
 7 Florida
 8 Georgia
 9 Mississippi
 10 Tennessee
 11 Idaho
 12 Indiana
 13 Iowa
 14 Kentucky
 15 Louisiana
 16 Maine
 17 Massachusetts
 18 Maryland
 19 Michigan
 20 Minnesota
 21 Missouri

- N^o 22 Nebraska
 23 Montana
 24 New Hampshire
 25 New Jersey
 26 New York
 27 North Carolina
 28 North Dakota
 29 Ohio
 30 Pennsylvania
 31 Rhode Island
 32 South Dakota
 33 Texas
 34 Utah
 35 Vermont
 36 Virginia
 37 Washington
 38 West Virginia
 39 Wisconsin
 40 New Mexico

Foreign Sites and Buildings

- A. Great Britain
 B. Russia
 C. Germany
 D. Sweden
 E. Columbia
 F. Haiti
 G. Brazil
 H. Nicaragua
 I. Costa Rica
 J. Guatemala
 K. Ecuador
 L. Turkey
 M. Norway
 N. Austria
 O. Ceylon
 P. France
 Q. Japan
 R. Canada

Other Buildings and Arrangements

1. Workingman's Home
 2. Band Shop
 3. Loggers' Camp
 4. Pump House
 5. Colonnade
 6. Obelisk
 7. Indian School
 8. Merchants' Drugs
 9. Dwelling
 10. Sewage Cleansing Works
 11. Oil Tank House
 12. Pump House
 13. Wall of Downey
 14. Photo Building
 15. Fire & Guard Station
 16. Cafe Restaurant de Paris
 17. Helio-graph
 18. Light House Bldg.
 19. Weather Bureau
 20. Life Saving Station
 21. Type Life Boats
 22. Anglers' Camp
 23. White Stag Line
 24. Pack
 25. Children's Exhibit
 26. Green House
 27. Photo Building
 28. Military Hospital
 29. Van Houten & Coon Comp.
 30. Jap. Tea House
 31. Music Stand
 32. Waller, Baker & Co
 33. Peristyle
 34. Statue of the Republic
 35. St. Ann's Fountain
 36. Fountain
 37. Penn & R. R. Exh.
 38. Hygeia Cooling Plant
 39. U.S. Wind Engine
 40. Pump Co.

1. One Yard's Mining Dept
 2. W.C. Exp. Co's Barn
 3. Merchant Tailors Assoc
 4. Custom House 100 x 200
 5. American Motor

LAKE MICHIGAN

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 017 667 315 1



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.